The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, July 9, 1872.

It is said that Rochefort's sentence of banishment has been commuted, so that, instead of being transported to New Caledonia, he is simply banished from France.

A Madrid telegram, received in Washington, announces that orders have been given for the release of Dr. Houard and the restoration of his property.

H. P. Watson, of Ohio, Assistant Secretary of War during the rebellion, has accepted the nomination as President of the Erie Road, and will probably be elected to-day.

W. A. Saunders (colored), Elector on the Grant ticket for Maryland, declines to allow the use of his name in that connection. He also announces his intention to vote for Greeley and Brown.

It is now said that the great Catholic powers of Europe have agreed to hold a Conclave of Cardinals in order to have an understanding between the Cardinals and the Governments interested in the Pope.

In the British House of Lords, last evening, the Ballot bill being under consideration, it was voted to abandon most of the amendments (among them one making the secret ballot optional) disagreed to by the Commons, so that the final passage of the bill is now considered certain.

District Attorney Bates, of Utah, has provided a Grand Jury with a view to present indictments against several prominent Mormons for violation of the anti-Polygamy law of 1862. It is expected that these cases will be brought up for final decision in the Supreme Court of the United States within a year.

At the Council meeting last evening the appointments of Messrs. Klokke and Bromfield were confirmed, the former for Police Commissioner, and the latter for Gas Inspector. An order was adopted authorizing the Comptroller to borrow $350,000 for water and sewerage purposes. The hospitalities of the city were tendered to the Garde Republicaine Band in the event of their visiting Chicago.

The Smith family, though large and widely distributed, has yet in its ranks many a clear-headed and prophetic representative. Deacon Richard Smith's proposition, to drop Grant and nominate a popular candidate to beat Greeley, is troubling the Grant organs in New York City. Every day's developments add new force to the Deacon's proposition, and its wisdom will be fully shown early in the coming November.

Mr. Bryant, the poet-journalist, fearful that some party in convention assembled might take upon itself the responsibility of nominating him as a candidate for the Presidency, has appeared in a formal card notifying all whom it may concern that he is unfitted by age and in various other respects to perform the arduous duties connected with that eminent position, and that, therefore, it would only be love's labor lost on the part of his friends should they tender him the honor.

Two important witnesses were on the stand yesterday in the Stokes trial, these being no less personages than the prisoner himself and Miss Josie Mansfield. Stokes testified that he was obliged to fire upon Fisk, the latter drawing a pistol upon him as he was coming up the hotel stairs. He (Stokes) was confident that Fisk would shoot him unless he anticipated him by discharging his weapon first. The main point in Miss Mansfield's testimony is to the effect that Fisk said at the Decatur House that he intended to kill Stokes.

As an indication of the extent to which the Liberal Republican leaven is working, the following items are telegraphed this morning from the Greeley headquarters in Washington: The Chairman of the Columbus Labor Reform Convention says that, Judge Davis and Governor Parker having declined, the representative men of that organization will unite in a hearty support of the Cincinnati ticket. Letters from Maine, Virginia, and Ohio give the most encouraging reports as to the prospects of the Liberal Republican cause. Virginia correspondents state that Sumner's speech on Grantism is having a large circulation, and the cry is still for more. Ohio asks for campaign documents, and a large number of influential men in the State announce their intention to take the stump immediately after the Baltimore Convention.

The Convention which meets at Baltimore to-day will probably be one of the most harmonious National political gatherings ever held in this country; unanimous not from force of "circumstances" in the shape of fat salaries under Government employ, heightened by the desire to receive a longer lease of their lucrative positions, but as expressing the voice of a thinking people,—a voice which, during the past two months, has so increased in volume that its commands are not to be ignored or disobeyed. All questions of importance have already been settled in caucus. The Cincinnati nominees will receive the formal and nearly unanimous vote of the Convention. The Cincinnati Platform and Mr. Greeley's letter of acceptance will be adopted as the substance of the Convention's Platform. Thomas J. Randolph, of Virginia, a grandson of Thomas Jefferson, has been selected as the temporary Chairman, and General John A. McClernand, of Illinois, will probably be the permanent President. Preliminary business incident to temporary organization will occupy the Convention to-day.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, with large receipts and fair shipments. Mess pork was in good demand, and 5c per brl higher, closing at $13.10a13.15 cash, and $13.12 1-2 seller August. Lard was quiet and unchanged, at $8.80a8.85 per 100 lbs, and $7.20a7.25 for summer rendered. Meats were firm and quiet, at 4 7-8a5c for shoulders, and 6 1-2a6 5-8c for short ribs. Highwines were steady at 85c per gallon, closing at 85c bid. Flour was more active, and steady. Wheat was 1a2c higher, and fairly active, closing at $1.23a1.23 1-2 cash, and $1.17 3-4 seller August. Corn was active and weak, declining 1-2c per bu, and closing at 39 3-4a39 7-8c cash, and 41 1-2a41 5-8c seller August. Oats were quiet, and 1-4a1-2c lower, closing at 26 1-2a27c cash, and 26 3-8c seller August. Rye was more active, but 1-2a1c lower, closing at 55c. Barley was quiet and steady on old, at 54c for good lots; but easier on new No. 2, which was offered at 58c seller September. The hog market was quiet and easy at about Saturday's prices, or at $3.80a4.10 for common to choice. There was a light demand for cattle, and the market was weak with a downward tendency. Sheep were inactive.

Bathing Outside the City Limits.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: What is the reason of the absence of any sign whatever outside the city limits to indicate that bathing is prohibited? It is exceedingly disagreeable to be pounced upon by policemen, who, instead of notifying parties of the danger they incur, lay in ambush and drag them before a Captain of Police, where a fine of $6.60 is inflicted upon every delinquent. In the case of three strangers, who yesterday were fined by Captain ——, of Hyde Park, two were entirely dressed before observed by the policemen. There was, therefore, nothing to criminate them; and I maintain that Captain —— surpassed his duty. Within an hour, yesterday afternoon, I saw Captain —— take fines to the amount of $52.80 from men who were entirely ignorant that they had committed an offence. Yours, respectfully,

ALFRED EMILY.

CHICAGO, July 8.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Cloudy and rain, with easterly winds, will probably continue Tuesday from the Gulf coast to Virginia. Rising barometer and southeasterly winds, with increasing cloudiness, will prevail in the Middle and Eastern States. Easterly winds and rising temperature will prevail from the Ohio Valley north and west.

POLITICAL.

The Democratic National Convention.

Further Facts and Speculations Regarding the Course to Be Pursued.

The Cincinnati Ticket to Be Regularly Nominated.

What was Done by the Insignificant Side-Show.

The Labor-Reformers for the Cincinnati Ticket.

Encouraging News from Maine, Virginia, and Ohio.

Deacon Smith's Sensible Proposition to the Grantites.

How the Administration Is Working in North Carolina.

A Colored Grant Elector Deserts and Joins the Greeley Hosts.

WHAT THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION WILL DO.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—The last working day of the Convention has ended, and it may be safely stated that about every material point to come before the body has been decisively settled. The work of to-morrow may be summed up as follows: The Cincinnati nominees will receive the regular nomination of the Convention with scarcely any opposition—at the most but thirty negative votes. The Cincinnati platform and Horace Greeley's letter of acceptance will be adopted in substance as the platform of the Convention. Thomas Jefferson Randolph, of Virginia, will be the temporary Chairman, and General John A. McClernand, of Illinois, most probably permanent Chairman of the Convention.

August Belmont will be displaced as Chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, and Augustus Schell, of New York, will probably be substituted in his stead.

New York has not yet acted upon the question of organization, and will not do so till after the temporary organization of the Convention. There is a very friendly feeling towards Schell, and he is presented by New York, and his acceptance by the other States is almost certain. Mr. Beck's name has been mentioned for this position, but he positively declines to be a candidate.

The Cincinnati Platform, in its reform as to the living issues of the hour is acceptable to all the delegations, and so far as it applies to them will be adopted unreservedly. Mr. Greeley's letter of acceptance is warmly praised by all the delegates, even by the few who except to some of the phraseology of the Cincinnati Platform.

Colonel Thomas Jefferson Randolph, the temporary President, is a Virginia gentleman of the old school, and an experienced politician, who, while never a candidate for public office, has always been influential and respected. His counsels and opinions were held in high regard by the Virginia Senators, Messrs. Mason and Hunter, and he on one of more occasions, has presided over the sessions of the Conservative Conventions of Virginia. Mr. Randolph was the favorite grandson of the great Thomas Jefferson, and was made by him the executor of his will, and the depositary of his public and private papers. The former were sold to the Federal Government, and published by the sanction of Congress. Mr. Randolph is frank, simple, genial, and hospitable, devoted to agricultural life and the associations of his family and friends. He resides at Edge Hill, near Charlotteville. Though seventy-three years of age, is hale of body and mind, and is one of the finest looking men in Virginia. He has been a warm and early friend of the Liberal movement and of the Cincinnati nominees. The Virginia delegation were about to adopt a resolution to present Mr. Randolph's name, but Mr. Randolph would not consent to do more than let his name be suggested to the National Committee. This was done when the Committee met, by Mr. John Goode, in a neat and handsome address. Mr. Bates, of Tenn., thought that both the temporary and permanent President ought to come from the North. General Ransom, of North Carolina, said that no distinction should be made between sections, and Northern members of the Committee all said that they must not act on sectional considerations. Mr. Randolph was then chosen without opposition.

Delegates have been arriving in the city all day, and, with but few exceptions, will all be here before the Convention meets at 12 o'clock to-morrow. The sentiment has been strictly Greeley all day, and the last arrivals only seemed to add to its impetus. It may be said that there has been more determination manifested than enthusiasm. As the matter in everything has been one way, there has been no occasion for the ordinary entusiasm attending political Conventions. Save the little unpleasantness in Pennsylvania delegation, and the defiant attitude of little Delaware, there would have been several more not only ready but anxious to indorse Cincinnati; but to this statement there remains one stunning exception. A bolters' meeting was called in the Maryland Institute, which met at 12. Its prime movers were certain highly-insignificant parties from New England, New York, and South Carolina, whose object is to receive mention in the newspapers. Although this meeting was extensively advertised in the newspapers and by handbills, it come together at the appointed hour with but fifty spectators, more than one-half of whom were reporters and correspondents. C. L. VanAllen, the author of the anti-Greeley circulars which flooded the country the past two weeks, called the audience to order. On motion of Blanton Duncan, Joseph Flanders, of New York, was elected President, and Sherwood, of Connecticut, Secretary. Allen addressed the crew at some length, showing how impossible it was for a Democrat consistently to support Greeley. He was followed by Edward F. Stokes, of South Carolina, who announced his willingness to die at all times for the Democratic party, but never once for the Sage of Chappaqua. Several other speeches were made in the same strain by other individuals, when the so-called Convention adjourned to meet again to-morrow with the determination to make straight-out Democratic nominations. Their candidates have not yet been agreed upon. The following Committee on Permanent Organization were appointed, with instructions to report a platform and candidates to-morrow: Blanton Duncan, Kentucky; Geo. D. Hisker, Va.; Edward F. Stokes, South Carolina; Jas. Sweeny, Tenn.; John K. Davis, West Va.; T. Walkin, Maryland; Geo. Wesinger, Ky.; Andrew Mattewson, Illinois; Horace Gale, South Carolina; Solomon F. Cluta, Ark; F. Hopkins, New York.

The delegations to-day have been flooded with the usual amount of circulars, anonymous letters, and arguments for and against the ostensible nominees. The most sensational, in this line, is one which presents the name of Charles Sumner for President, and William S. Groesbeck for Vice-President. The Pro-Greeley addresses and circulars, however, far outnumber the opposite, although neither are calculated to effect the delegates in their present decided temper. The disaffectant, in Delaware and Pennsylvania have to-day received so thorough a set-back that they now show no disposition to longer continue in open opposition to the manifest and almost unanimous sentiments of the Convention. Little Delaware still claims that it will fight Cincinnati to the bitter end, but beyond this will make no opposition to the action of the Convention. J. Lawrence Petzer, who leads the twenty-two Pennsylvania disaffectants, says, in his own, and his followers' behalf, that they will fall into line when the Convention so orders. All that he and his Spartan band claim is the right to oppose until the last moment what they consider a suicidal policy for the Democratic party. What has helped to crush the disaffectants to-day has been letters which have been received from distinguished parties upon whom they largely counted for assistance. First came a message from the tall Sycamore of the Wabash, Daniel W. Voorhees, to the effect that would take the stump for Greeley if the latter was nominated by the Convention. Then Judge Thompson, of Pennsylvania, telegraphed here refusing to allow his name to go before the Convention, in connection with the Presidency under any circumstances, and this declination of honors in advance was followed by one to the same effect from General Hancock. In these names rested all the strength of the intrigue against Greeley. When they discountenance it the ground was taken from their feet. Another eleventh-hour convert turned up to-day in the person of ex-Governor Randolph, of New Jersey. But a few weeks since, and he was a most untiring worker against the Greeley movement. To-day he gave in and acknowledged the error of his ways for the new faith born in him. That when the Cincinnati nominations were first made he did not believe they would poll 500 votes in New Jersey; but lately he has canvassed the State thoroughly and he now believes that Greeley will poll 20 per cent of the entire Republican vote cast in that State next fall, insuring a most magnificent victory.

Delaware, stubborn, though small, has now arrived in full, and says, in its own defence, that it will have no factious opposition to offer to the will of the Convention. The delegates affect to think that with Greeley, the State cannot be canvassed against Grant, but if the Convention think it wise to abide by the Cincinnati nominees, Delaware will have no other candidates to offer. The following State delegations, at their business meeting to-day, will give the clearest idea of the drift and progress which has thus far been made: The Missouri delegation met this evening for the express purpose of having an understanding among themselves as to the best plan for the Convention to adopt in embracing the Cincinnati nominees. The delegation was not long in discovering that nearly all of its members were in favor of making no nomination whatever. After electing D. H. Armstrong Chairman of the delegation, a Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Broadhead, Hyde and West, to confer with the delegations of other States as to the propriety of adhering to the passive policy. The Committee have been advocating the programme all day, but the straight-out nomination fever was too strong for them, and so they did not make much headway. The delegation will hold another meeting to-morrow forenoon, for the purpose of deciding what action they will take in the Convention to-morrow. It may be stated that most of the members of the delegation are satisfied that the passive policy will not meet with the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the Convention, and they are preparing to fall into harmonious line with those who propose to nominate Greeley and Brown by a call of States.

The Indiana delegation, after a harmonious session of two hours, adopted a resolution directing their Chairman to cast the vote of the State for Greeley and Brown, and also unanimously passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That, believing it to be the highest and most sacred duty demanded of us by the solemn and threatening exigencies of the times, the Democratic party, in entering the struggle about to take place for the establishment of purity, economy and true statesmanship, and the overthrow of maladministration, corruption, and imbecility in the management of public affairs, willingly ignore all past party differences, especially in obsolete issues, and cheerfully accepts the proffered hand of that large and influential body of our former opponents, members of the Liberal Republican party, and in case their candidates, Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown, shall be found on a ballot had in conformity with the rule of this Convention to have the requisite number of votes, we will cheerfully accept them as our candidates.

The Chairman of the delegation was instructed to present the resolution to the Convention as expressing the sentiment of the Indiana delegation.

The Illinois delegation held a session of several hours, at which Cyrus McCormick was elected a member of the National Executive Committee. Mr. Coolbaugh, whose name has been prominently mentioned for the permanent Presidency of the Convention, took occasion to forbid the use of his name in this connection, whereupon the delegation unanimously agreed to present the name of General John A. McClernand for this position. A discussion was raised as to how the delegation should act in reference to the Cincinnati nominees, when it was generally determined that, under the resolution of instructions, whereby the delegation was appointed, they had no other alternative than to cast the ballot of the State for Greeley.

New Jersey is for a regular nomination by States, and when Greeley is nominated all the delegates will acquiesce. Senator Stockton will be the member of the Executive Committee.

The New Yorkers met this morning, and made Governor Hoffman Chairman of the delegation. The delegation are unanimous for Greeley and Brown. No vote was taken on the policy of a regular nomination, but the form is favored by all the delegation as this mode best adapted to secure the united vote of the Democracy.

Pennsylvania still stands 35 for Greeley and 23 against him. The minority have weakened greatly under the pressure of the Greeley movement, and it is not likely that over three will decline to make the vote unanimous. Mr. Chambers McKibben, an old Pennsylvania politician, says that all the Democrats there will rally to the nomination. The Pennsylvanians have made Wm. A. Wallace Chairman of the delegation. An earnest effort is being made by Governor Bigler and others to compose all the differences existing in this delegation, which promises to be successful. At a meeting of the Pennsylvania delegation to-night, it was decided to have the Chairman cast the vote of each delegate separately, and when it appeared that Greeley had received two-thirds of the vote to cast the vote of the State as a unit. This was carried by 36 to 18.

Ohio met this morning, and made Judge Payne, of Cleveland, Chairman of the delegation. A vote was taken on the Presidential question, and showed a unanimous vote for Greeley. Several districts hesitated, but decided to come in and make the vote a unit. The delegation decidedly favor a regular nomination, and the adoption of the Cincinnati Platform.

The Tennessee delegation met to-day and appointed Jno. C. Burch, Chairman, and agreed to support the Greeley and Brown ticket by a regular nomination. The delegation are a unit.

North Carolina has appointed General Daniel M. Barringer Chairman of the delegation, General Thos. L. Clingman to be on a Committee on Resolutions, and Congressman Manning upon Organization. J. A. Engelhart, of the Wilmington *Journal*, is Secretary. Mr. R. F. Armfield is named as one of the Vice Presidents. A resolution was unanimously adopted in favor of a regular nomination, and casting the vote for Greeley and Brown.

Alabama has made General L. W. Lawler, of Mobile, Chairman of the delegation. William M. Bird is named for one of the Vice Presidents. All the delegates are for Greeley and Brown. A majority favor a resolution indorsing the Cincinnati Convention, but are ready to abide by any action of the Northern Democracy, and go with them for a regular nomination.

Kentucky is unanimous for Greeley, and will favor an endorsement of him by resolution, or by form of a regular nomination, as may be determined best by the States which are the battle ground of the contest. General John S. Williams, U. S. army, called "Cerro Gordo Williams," a Kentuckian of splendid figure and proportions, is Chairman of the delegation. Ex-Congressman H. D. McHenry is to be on the National Committee, and Mallory on the Committee on Resolutions.

The Maryland delegation have not organized, and meet at 9 to-morrow for the purpose. Montgomery Blair is selected for the Committee on Resolutions, and it is now probable that Ex-Governor Thomas will be Chairman of the delegation. Mr. Blair has heretofore favored an indorsement of Greeley by a resolution, but says the weight of opinion is in favor of a regular nomination, and is ready to support that course.

Virginia has, on motion of John Baldwin, selected the Hon. Thos. S. Babcock, former member of Congress, to be Chairman of her delegation. This delegation are warmly united for Greeley and Brown, and will favor a regular nomination.

The California delegation met this morning, but were not full, and deferred the matter of organization. Senator Casserly, of California, is decidedly in favor of the nomination of Greeley by regular party usages, in order to insure success.

Iowa has chosen for Chairman J. F. Danscomb, if present, and, if not his place is to be filled by John B. Irish. M. M. Ham, of Dubuque, is selected for the National Committee. Judge Allison is on the Committee of Organization. The delegation took a ballot, and were unanimous for Greeley and Brown. They are for a regular nomination.

The States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, North Carolina, and Tennessee are strongly for observing all the forms of the Democratic Convention, and putting Greeley through the forms of a regular nomination. This policy is strongly urged by the wisest leaders of the party in the States which form the battle-ground, and the States which had favored a different line of policy are all yielding their judgment to those which are debatable. The opinions of Governor Bigler, William A. Wallace, McKibbin, and McClure, of Pennsylvania; Schell, of New York; and Payne, of Ohio, are exercising a strong effect, and it is understood that Governor Fenton also desires a formal nomination, as the surest mode of effecting Greeley's election. It is therefore probable that by to-morrow the Convention will agree without serious division to adopt the two-thirds rule, and to vote by States for President and Vice President. The States which vote first are so largely for Greeley that it is doubtful if any, save Delaware, and a part of New Jersey, will vote against him, until Pennsylvania be reached. At that stage Greeley's nomination by a vote of over 100 to 1 will be assured, and it is doubtful if a considerable minority be found in the Pennsylvania delegation. Experienced judges say to-day that the anti-Greeley vote will not reach thirty, out of seventy-three delegates.

Blanton Duncan's side-show is the universal topic of amusement. In answer to the pun poked at him he declared to-day, that his set were not such d——d fools as to hold a Convention at this time, but their Committee would call a Convention to which the Democracy would send their delegates. He is much troubled to find candidates who will accept nominations. He offered Ben Wood to-day, a bet of $500 that Greeley would not be elected President, and it was promptly taken by Mr. Wood.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, having heard that the Department of Justice was exhibiting universal activity in sending down such spies and informers as Whitely to North Carolina in order to cause a reign of terror, and thus carry the State election on the 1st of August next, went to day to the Department of Justice and examined the books to ascertain this increased expenditure for partisan purposes. He found that instead of the old sum of $5,000 formerly appropriated for the pay of the United States Marshals, they had this year given L. F. Carrow $223,000, of which $65,000 has been advanced in the last 60 days, and $40,000 in the last 10 days, as the prospect of the Administration carrying North Carolina became more difficult. It is obvious from these data that all this is done to carry the State in August.

[To the Associated Press.]

BALTIMORE, July 8.—A number of delegates arrived this forenoon, and nearly all the delegations are full. Over 600 have been registered at headquarters.

As on yesterday, the principal subject of discussion to-day among delegates has been the question of a straight nomination or simply indorsement of the Cincinnati nominees. The Missouri delegation held another meeting this morning, and, while unanimously adhering to the policy of no nominations, they appointed a Committee of three and passed a resolution requesting the appointment of a similar committee by all the States to meet to-night and confer on the subject, in order to settle the question before the meeting of the Convention to-morrow.

At the meeting of the National Executive Committee at noon, a decision was arrived at in regard to the selection of a Temporary Chairman.

At a meeting of the Bourbon Democrats at the Maryland Institute, at 2 p. m. to-day, not more than 200 were present, a majority of whom were spectators. Of the delegates who will not support Greeley if nominated, there were not more than twenty-five at the meeting, Judge Joseph R. Flanders presiding. Among those present were Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, Joseph Ledlie and Wm. White, of Springfield, Ill.; Henry Sherwood, of Connecticut, and Wm. Reed, of Norfolk, Va. A Committee of ten was appointed to make arrangements for holding a Convention to-morrow. In numbers and importance the movement is too insignificant to have any weight with the Democratic Convention.

The indications are that Greeley will be nominated with enthusiasm.

The National Democratic Committee, this afternoon, unanimously selected Thomas Jefferson Randolph, of Virginia, for Temporary Chairman of the Convention, and F. O. Vance, of Missouri, Temporary Secretary.

Although the principal hotels are crowded, visitors find but little, if any difficulty in procuring accommodation at the other public houses; besides, many of the citizens are entertaining their friends, and all unite in extending their hospitalities.

Different delegations held meetings to-night for the purpose of selecting Chairmen and Committeemen to be appointed on the Committees on Credentials, Organization, Platform, &c., to mature plans of organization for to-morrow. The Louisiana delegates, who have their headquarters at Barnum's Hotel, have chosen Judge Ogden for Chairman, and decided to vote as a unit for Greeley. They were sent here without instructions.

The situation to-night is unchanged from that of yesterday—the principal topic of discussion still being whether the Cincinnati ticket shall be indorsed or nominated. The indications are that a large majority will favor a direct nomination. The streets to-night in front of the hotels were densely crowded. Bands of music paraded, and addresses were delivered on Monument Square by Governor Walker and others; at the Carrolton Hotel, by Judge Wood, of Missouri, and others; and also at various other places.

LABOR REFORMERS FOR THE CINCINNATI TICKET—ENCOURAGING NEWS FROM MAINE, VIRGINIA, AND OHIO.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—Mr. Puett, Chairman of the Columbus (Ohio) Labor Reform Convention, is in town. He says that, since the declination of Judge Davis and George Parker, candidates of the Reform party, that the representative element of that party will unite in the Cincinnati ticket, and give it a hearty support.

The Hon. Frederick A. Pike, ex-Member of Congress from Maine, has written to the Secretary of the Greeley and Brown Executive Committee here, stating that the political outlook in his State is hopeful for the Cincinnati nomination, and that there is a remarkable unanimity of feeling among Democrats there in favor of that ticket.

Letters have been received from Ohio, asking for campaign documents, announcing the intention of several influential men in the State to take the stump for Mr. Greeley as soon as the campaign opens, and expressing the opinion that there is not the least doubt but that Mr. Greeley will be nominated at Baltimore, and that he will be triumphantly elected in November.

The Corresponding Secretary of the Greeley and Brown Club of Richmond, Va., writes that through its efforts the colored vote is very much divided, and that Grant will not get two-thirds of the Republican vote in that State and very few Democratic votes.

Senator Sumner's speech has been distributed among colored men, and the Secretary writes that there is great demand for it, and asks for more copies.

A letter from York, Penn., states that Liberal Republicanism is growing stronger there, and that they count hundreds of Liberals at this time.

DEACON SMITH'S SENSIBLE PROPOSITION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The *Post*, to-night, discusses Deacon Richard Smith's proposition to drop Grant and nominate some Republican who can beat Greeley. The *Post* condemns the Deacon's conception, saying he overrates Greeley's strength, and underrates Grant's popularity with the Republican party. It believes Grant will secure a full Republican vote with the exception of about 75,000, who live off the road, and read nothing but the *Tribune*. The Administration organs here are silent about Deacon Smith's new idea, though making startled private inquiry if it can be true that one community, in addition to the Stalio party, has engendered a Smith party.

CARD FROM WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The following card is published to-day:

Certain journals of this city have lately spoken of me as one ambitious of being nominated as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. The idea is absurd enough, not only on account of my advanced age, but my unfitness in various respects for the labors of so eminent a position. I do not, however, object to the discussion of my deficiencies on any other ground than that it is altogether superfluous, since it is impossible that I should receive any formal nomination, and equally impossible, if it were offered, that I should commit the folly of accepting it. WM. C. BRYANT.

A COLORED GRANT ELECTOR IN MARYLAND COMES OUT FOR GREELEY.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—The *Evening Journal* publishes a letter this afternoon from W. A. Saunders, a colored man, and an Elector on the Grant Republican ticket, addressed to the Chairman of the Baltimore city delegation to the late Republican Convention, in which, after expressing thanks for the honor conferred in placing his name on the Grant Electoral ticket, says: "A profound sense of duty to my race and the demands of unselfish patriotism, superior to mere partisan requirements, compelled me to decline the honor and sever my connection with the Grant wing of the Republican party." Saunders then goes on to state at length his reasons for not supporting Grant, and why he will support Greeley. Saunders lately held the position of Special Mail Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, July 8.—There is authority for stating that the proposed Convention of representatives of the Liberal press, during the session of the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, has been abandoned.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 8.—The name of Hon. Thomas Slaughter is mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for Congressman-at-Large, and will be warmly accepted by the delegates from the southern part of the State.

NEW YORK.

Continuation of the Trial of Stokes for the Murder of Fisk.

Josie Mansfield on the Witness Stand.

The Military Ordered to Be Held in Readiness on the 12th of July.

The Eight-Hour Strikers Returning to Work.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE STOKES TRIAL.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Stokes and Josephine Mansfield made their appearance on the witness stand, in the presence of a densely crowded audience to-day, and their testimony, as given elsewhere in detail, has made considerable sensation. Miss Mansfield entered the Court room at 10 a. m., accompanied by her mother and Miss Williams. Miss Mansfield was adjudged by her acquaintances to look as attractive as ever, and she certainly wore a tranquil and contented exterior. Her dress was black silk skirt, white overskirt, with cambric bodice, black lace shawl, black hat, blue feather, and lavender gloves. She smiled and bowed to Stokes, who returned her salute soberly. Miss Mansfield's mother is a comparatively young-looking woman. Miss Williams is Miss Mansfield's especial friend and confidante, and figured in her libel suit against Fisk. Stokes gave his evidence nervously at first, but regained composure and proceeded to answer in a clear, distinct voice. His story is that he saw a lady looking out of a window of the Grand Central Hotel. He thought it was a Saratoga acquaintance; entered the hotel, and on going to the parlor up-stairs found he was mistaken. Going down stairs he met Fisk, who drew a silver-plated pistol, and that then he shot him in self-defence with a pistol bought six months, and always carried in the outside pocket of his overcoat. He dropped the pistol in the hall. Stokes' counsel struggled to show that Fisk had boasted of exiling his enemies to China and elsewhere, and claimed that he and his confederates ruled New York as absolutely as Robespierre did France, but the Judge ruled out their questions. During the recess, Stokes took luncheon in one room, and Josephine Mansfield, her mother, and Mrs. Williams enjoyed themselves at a quiet lunch in chambers, when cold fowl and bottles disappeared, and quite a gay chatter was kept up. When the session was resumed, Stokes was permitted to express his opinion of Fisk as a dangerous and vindictive man; also that he (Stokes) from fear of assassination by Fisk's bravos, had for a year or more ridden in carriages when going about the city. Fisk had said in the presence of several persons that he had graveyards for those who crossed his track. Miss Mansfield gave her answers with calmness and perfect self-possession. Her evidence, it is needless to say, made a very deep impression on the audience, and also, apparently, on the jury. She swore positively that Fisk declared to her his intention to kill Stokes unless she resumed her relations with him, and that Fisk, in making this threat, displayed a silver plated pistol, with which the deed was to be consummated. This happened about three weeks before Fisk's death. Only a few days elapsed before Fisk again sought Miss Mansfield, and repeated his threat to kill Stokes, again showing his silver-plated weapon promptly on each occasion. Miss M. described Fisk's conduct to Stokes, and begged him to be on his guard. Counsel to-day had another heated wrangle over the propriety of private counsel assisting the prosecution in which the defence came out second best, and now probably will cease to harp on blood-money.

MUSICAL.

The best elements of the Boston Jubilee have reappeared in New York. Herr Strauss gave the first of his orchestral concerts at the Academy, to-night, to an overflowing house. The French band played at Central Park Hall, and the Prussian band at a leading beer garden on the Bowery, both to very large crowds. All three organizations continue their entertainments throughout the week. The French band was most cordially welcomed to day, the vindictive Communists not coming out of their holes.

SANITARY.

The frightful mortality in this city has so stirred up the Department of Health that forty-two physicians have been detailed to immediately inspect the tenement houses, especially in the dirtiest and most crowded wards. A thorough cleaning is to be had, as precaution against the cholera and other epidemics.

STOCKS.

The speculation at the Stock Exchange to day, was depressed. There was considerable pressure to sell during the afternoon, which resulted in a decline of 1-2 to 3 3-8 per cent. Erie declined from 59 to 55 5-8; Pacific Mail from 75 3-8 to 73 3-8; Northwestern common from 74 1-8 to 72 3-4; Ohio's from 46 3-4 to 45 3-4; Lake Shore from 93 7-8 to 93; Rock Island from 111 7-8 to 111 1-8; Quicksilver from 42 3-4 to 41 3-8. The decline in the balance of the list ranged from 1-2 to 5-8 per cent. The failure of an operator on the bull side was announced this afternoon, and some stocks were sold out for his account under the rule. This operation accelerated the decline. Late in the day the market rallied 1-2 to 1 per cent from the lowest point.

THE MONEY MARKET

was more active this afternoon, and call loans advanced to 6 per cent. Business for the day was at 4 to 6 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was quiet and rates nominally unchanged. There is a report to the effect that the Administration politicians are concocting some sort of a coup for Wall and Broad streets, in connection with Mr. Greeley's nomination at Baltimore. The idea is to demonstrate that the mere probability of his election will have an unfavorable influence on business affairs, and to that end stocks are to be sent down, and gold run up. The evening paper in the Grant interest seems to be giving countenance to some such conspiracy, when it says that in the event of Greeley's election, it is believed that great financial disaster will undoubtedly ensue, and it becomes every business man and banker to put his house in order for sudden and violent changes.

GOLD

dull and firm throughout, at 113 5-8a113 3-4.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

quiet and steady. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101 7-8a102; Union Pacific firsts, 91 3-8a91 1-2; land grants, 81a82; incomes, 87a87 3-8.

BREADSTUFFS.

The inquiry for Western and State flour is rather more general, and there is more steadiness in low grades, induced by a higher demand, the trade buying more liberally. At the close the market was weaker, considerable being left over unsold. Wheat was steadier under more favorable private reports from Liverpool. The market closes more active and firmer for spring, and nominal for winter; $1.55 bid for red in store, and $1.60 for amber.

PORK.

The market is freely supplied, and closes tame.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE STOKES TRIAL.

NEW YORK, July 8.—This was the most interesting day in the Stokes trial. The presence of Josie Mansfield attracted many to the court. The Judge admitted the testimony of Mr. Bailey as to the words used by Stokes just before he entered the Grand Central Hotel. Stokes said he saw a lady whom he met at Saratoga, and wanted to see her. The prisoner (Stokes) was then placed on the stand. He testified that he is 31 years of age; lived in Philadelphia twenty years, then came to New York. He first became acquainted with Fisk in July, 1869. The defence then undertook to elicit from the witness what business transactions he had with Fisk, claiming, in response to the District Attorney's objections, that this evidence was admissible under the plea of insanity. The evidence was excluded by the Court. McKeon then said the prisoner's mind was affected by his losses with Fisk, and which he could not regain, owing to a corrupt judiciary. Beach, for the prosecution, said that there had been no foundation laid for bringing in a plea of insanity, defended his position as a private counsel, and referred to good points about the deceased. After a heated denunciatory controversy between counsel, the Judge excluded the testimony bearing on the hallucination theory. Stokes then resumed his statement. He was a witness on the 6th of January in the case of Mansfield against Fisk, and left the court with Mansfield and her cousin, and went to Delmonico's, where they had some oysters and ale. After lunch witness went to a lawyer, to ask about an indictment.

Question. What did you say?

Counsel for the prosecution objected.

McKeon then retorted on the District Attorney, saying that if Stokes had been tried six months ago he would have been hanged within ten hours.

Witness. I was told there was no possibility of an indictment against me. Stokes, in continuation of his statement concerning his visit to a lawyer in reference to the indictment, said: The lawyer advised me by all means to go to Providence as I had intended. I went to see Bixby on the same point, and he assured me of the same thing. I took a cab at 3 o'clock and went to the Hoffman House and went to my room to get the papers about the Providence matter. I found that my despatch to Doty had not reached him. I went down and had some talk with the clerk and Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Cottrell. He told me where to find Smith and Ferris. I found I had left some of my papers in West Seventy-third street, at Miss Mansfield's. I told the driver to drive there. I don't know whether I looked at the Opera House. When I got to 359 I saw the house was shut up. I thought—

District Attorney. I submit that is not proper.

Tremain. As proper as for these two counsel to sit winking and blinking at the jury.

Witness resumed: I was reading the papers, and told the driver to go down Seventh avenue, as it was smoother, to the Central Hotel and Broadway. I wanted to see Smith and Ferris. I went to Smith & Chamberlain's to see Smith, and crossed Broadway to see Ferris, where I met Bailey. As I passed the Grand Central I saw a lady who I thought I had seen at Saratoga. I took my hat off and asked Bailey to go over. I walked a little way up with him, and then crossed over. I had to avoid carriages and came above the ladies' entrance. I entered that entrance. Redmond was cleaning the windows. I looked in at Parlor No. 1 and saw I had made a mistake, and I started to go down stairs. Then I took a *coupe* from the City Hall, and drove to the Hoffman House. Stokes then detailed his proceedings during the afternoon, substantially as already narrated, and said that after finding that the lady whom he visited at the hotel was not the person that he knew, "I started to go down stairs, when I saw Fisk coming up-stairs. He made a rush, and when he got to the platform he pulled out a pistol. I could not, by any possibility, be mistaken. I saw it as plain as anything I ever saw. It was a silver-mounted pistol. I was on a line with him; so, I jumped aside, and said: 'Don't fire,' and pulled out my pistol and fired. I had it in my outside coat pocket, or I would not have had time to draw it. I leaned on the rail, cocked it with one hand and fired. He held his pistol in both hands. As I fired he cried 'Oh!' He did not stagger much at the first shot, and I fired again. I knew he would shoot me if I didn't fire. I was three or four steps down. He dropped his pistol on the stairs after the second shot. I think Redmond was there when I fired the first shot; but I saw the door open, and I'm pretty sure he was outside when the second shot was fired. Thomas Hart was not there. I dropped the pistol in the hall. I met Mr. Hill, as he has said, and said 'There is a man shot.' I went down and said, 'Get a doctor. There is a man shot.' Some one halloed out that I was wanted, and I turned right round. I hardly remember anything more. I did not deny shooting Fisk. I remember when I was taken before Fisk, he looked up quietly and said: 'That is Stokes,' and dropped his eyes. He did not accuse me of anything. I expected him to exonerate me.

Q. Had you made up your mind that if he charged you with shooting, you would ask him if he did not draw a pistol?

Question excluded.

I did not go near the ladies' parlor at all, nor throw my pistol on the sofa. The boy Hart was not near the shooting at all. Fisk did not say "Oh!" "Oh!" "Oh!" but "Hold!" I did not mean to kill Fisk. I believed his pistol was loaded, or he would not have drawn it.

Question. For what purpose did you purchase that pistol?

Question excluded.

Witness. I had that pistol a long time. I did not expect to meet Fisk at the hotel. I did not see his carriage coming. I had a cane in my hand, and a very conspicuous overcoat for driving on the road. I also wore driving gloves. Before meeting him that day, I received numerous warnings that he had threatened to have my life, and the last threat I heard of was on the 20th of December, and I think that was the first time I had seen him since that threat.

Miss Mansfield sat with a fan in one hand and a smelling bottle in the other, listening to evidence. When Stokes entered the Court in the morning he bowed, and she returned the salutation. Then returning to Miss Williams, remarked, "Poor fellow, how gray he is." She wore a large gold cross on her breast and heavy gold bracelets on her arms. She was all gold, jewels, and lace. The jury sat immovable, leaning forward, with eyes fixed on the prisoner, while he told his story. During the examination the Court-room was packed to the doors. After the recess Josie stood up, and, followed by her companions, sailed out of the room with the air of the Grand Duchess of Gerolstein. Her appearance excited the most extraordinary sensation, and a crowd rushed after her to see her down stairs.

Defendant again took the stand, and in answer to a question by Tremaine, said: "I knew what the character of the deceased was; I knew him to be a very vindictive, desperate, unscrupulous character; one who would stop at nothing in carrying out his designs at all hazards.

Q. Before you met him that day, had you been followed by a ruffianly-looking man, who you were informed were sent after you by Fisk?

Excluded.

Q. Had you been informed that you were to be treated as Eaton was treated?

Excluded.

Q. Did you for a long time, day and night, travel in covered carriages from fear of attacks by persons who you were told were put on your track by Fisk?

A long discussion took place, and finally the question was allowed.

[After recess, another sensation was created by the return of the Mansfield, swinging and bowing to the gentlemen who stood up to make way for her.]

Counsel then repeated the question.

A. I always travelled in carriages night and day after my trouble with Fisk; I should think for twelve months. I asked persons to go with me to protect me.

Q. Had Fisk told you he had a plan all laid for railroading you to the State Prison.

A. Yes, sir; he said it was all arranged with the District Attorney's office to railroad me to the State Prison. I told Mr. Fellows, and he said it was not so. He said they had graveyards for those who crossed their track. That was on Washington's birthday, at Miss Mansfield's. Witness stated that Judge Barnard, Miss Williams, and others, were present at a dinner at Miss Mansfield's, when Fisk talked of railroading him to the State Prison. Fisk had him arrested once.

Counsel here offered to prove that Fisk told Stokes, while they were on friendly terms, of certain acts committed by him which proved him to be an unscrupulous, revengeful man, of great powers.

Excluded.

The question whether at dinner at Mansfield's Fisk told Stokes "We rule New York with a rod of iron as completely as Robespierre ever ruled Paris," was excluded.

Q. Did Fisk tell you that once he learned a man was going to be a witness against him and that he got him taken on board a ship and carried to China. Excluded.

Cross-Examined by the District Attorney. I bought the pistol six months before the occurrence. It was a Colt pistol, the same that was before the Coroner; four barrelled; I have no doubt this is it now in court. I always carried it in my outside pocket. I took a cab near the City Hall, in Broadway, and drove direct to the Hoffman House. I kept the cab waiting. It was 4:15 p. m. when I went into the Grand Central Hotel. I cannot remember anyone I saw on the sidewalk. I never saw that lady again that I saw in the window. I can't say that I inquired about her, or ascertained her name, or whether she was a guest or one of the ladies of the hotel. I never was on the second floor of the Grand Central Hotel before in my life. What I said was, "Don't fire," when he pulled out his pistol. I saw the red lining of his cloak. It seemed to me that he pulled out the pistol instantly. I did not fire the second shot instantaneously after the first. Fisk said nothing before I fired. I said nothing but "Don't fire." I made no movement except to fire. After I got down stairs I don't recollect anything. I have a pretty clear recollection of all that took place before that. He ran up stairs with a rush, and when he got to the platform pulled out his pistol. I would not like to swear that his pistol went off. If it did it was not pointed at me. His hands were together cocking the pistol. He did not raise his arm or point the pistol at me. He did not lean on the rail after the first shot, but he did after the second, and fell down, my impression is on the platform or stairs, and that was the last I saw of him.

Q. How long was the pistol you carried loaded?

A. I loaded it when I bought it.

Q. And did you never discharge it during that time?

A. No, sir. It was loaded all that time.

Q. Did you intend to hit Fisk when you fired?

A. I did, sir.

Q. And knew your pistol was loaded with four balls?

A. Yes, sir.

Tremaine. How far had you got down when you fired?

A. Four or five, or it may have been six steps.

Q. Did you lean on the rail?

A. Yes. I was going down on the right, and when he came up we were on a line. I thought he could hit me easier, so I jumped to the left and fired.

Josephine Mansfield took the stand, and was snow-white as she testified. She played with a fan that was covered with heavy gilding, and flashed in the sun. She stood up, and, leaning forward, dropped her lace shawl. This displayed her cable of gold chain, to which a diamond cross was attached. She testified: I reside at 359 Twenty-third street. After the suit in the Yorkville Police Court, I received a note from Fisk asking for an interview in my house. In consequence of that note, he called at my house about 10:30 at night. The note is indorsed by me, "Received Dec. 15."

The note was here offered in evidence, and excluded.

Q. Did he take out a pistol?

A. He took out his pistol at the time. It was a nice pistol, silver mounted, and I think an ivory handle. He said: "You had better release me from this thing." I said: "Yes, if you come out publicly and acknowledge I was right, and that the affidavits against me were a fraud."

He said that as far as he was personally concerned he would, but there were so many persons involved that he could not do so. "Then," I said, "I must withdraw." "Then," said he, taking out his revolver, "I will kill Stokes, and there will be bloodshed before you get through." I told Stokes, and advised him to be careful. On another occasion Fisk showed her the affidavits which he got up against the character of Mr. Eaton, at the same time admitting that they were false, and that Eaton was an honorable man. After that, he came in one day and was very excited, and told her that blood was to be drawn—the first blood he ever drew. He went out and came back at 12 o'clock, very nervous and pale, and told her Eaton had been attacked, but whether he was killed or not he could not tell. Then he was very nervous and could not rest, though usually he was a very quiet man, and always wanted to go to sleep. [Laughter.] Miss Williams, my cousin, heard him threaten to kill Stokes.

Cross-Examined—Fisk had eight or ten pistols. They were accumulating in the house, as he got presents of pistols. I knew him since November, 1867, and I knew Stokes since November, 1869. I resided in Twenty-third street three years. He was usually tired when he came in, and wanted to sleep, but ordinarily he was an active man. Fisk did not call call at my house on the day of the shooting. The first she heard of the shooting was at half past 5 or 6 o'clock. A newspaper reporter called around and spoke to her cousin, but witness did not go down to see him about it.

To Mr. Townsend. Fisk was a very moderate drinker. I was introduced to Stokes by Harry Hardy, of the Erie Railway, who was interested in Fisk's oil business. Fisk used to carry arms at the time of the Susquehanna, Pacific, and Jersey City difficulties, and at other times, but these were State occasions. I never saw Stokes since the shooting until to-day.

Marrietta A. Williams, cousin of the last witness, testified: She communicated to the prisoner repeated threats by Fisk against his life. She had frequently seen Fisk with a pistol. She heard Fisk, in the presence of Stokes, in the front parlor, say to Stokes that he would railroad him to the State Prison. She was in the parlor at the time at the suggestion of Miss Mansfield. This was a year before the shooting. She still lives with Miss Mansfield's mother, the lady now in court.

Robt. F. Szabo testified: He is a merchant residing in New York; knows Stokes since 1866. On the 6th day of January he was near the Grand Central and saw Stokes coming down with a friend; saw him bow and point to somebody in the hotel, and then go inside; saw Fisk's carriage come down Broadway immediately after; the carriage was not in sight when Stokes entered; did not hear anything about the shooting until 11 o'clock next day.

W. F. G. Shanks, city editor of the *Tribune*, testified. He has known the prisoner between 8 and 10 months; in December last Stokes called at the *Tribune* office on business.

[At this stage Fisk's note to Miss Mansfield—"can you arrange to see me early or late this evening? If so, state hour and place. Yours, &c."—was put in evidence.

Miss Mansfield was also asked whether Fisk had told her that he had put persons on Stokes' track, and whether she had told Stokes, and she replied in the affirmative.

Shanks then related how, as the prisoner and he were walking up Broadway, Stokes told him he was followed. Witness noticed that two men went after them everywhere. Whenever they stopped, the men passed and halted. If they turned back down Broadway, the two men came after them. Stokes told him he was afraid of those two men, and that they were Erie detectives. He took a carriage and drove away, as the best means of getting rid of them. Had met the prisoner at Miss Mansfield's, when he called there on business.

Cross-examined. Our intercourse was of a business character, except on this occasion He had not a desk in our office where he could write letters.

The Court adjourned.

PERSONAL.

Horace White, of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and Henry Waterson, of the Louisville *Journal*, were in the city to-day.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH BAND.

The French band arrived this morning, and were received by the Garde Lafayette and a large concourse of French citizens.

DUST TO DUST.

Judge McCunn's funeral, to-day, was largely attended.

MILITIA CAPTAIN ARRESTED.

A Captain of a militia company was arrested, yesterday by the police, for allowing a band of music play to while returning from funeral. The company threatened to rescue its commander, but he dismissed them to their armory. This, probably, will be made a test case under the new law.

THE STRIKERS.

Two thousand sewing machine workers have resumed work at ten hours. The rest are expected to come in to-morrow. The strike of the iron and metal workers is also declared at an end. The farriers struck to-day, but the strike was not general, some employers having conceded the demands of the men.

WORKINGMEN'S INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

At the morning session of the Congress of the International Workingmen's Association, to-day, the only business transacted was the discussion and adoption of the constitution and by-laws, and the passage of a resolution to tax every member ten cents for the support of the Federal Council.

THE 12TH OF JULY.

All the city militia will be ordered out on duty at their armories on the 12th of July. No trouble is anticipated, but preparations are being made in case of a surprise.

SENTENCED.

Twenty-three boys confined at the House of Refuge since May, were, to-day, sentenced to various terms in the Penitentiary.

LIBEL SUIT.

E. L. Sanderson, a member of the Brooklyn bar, has commenced a suit, claiming $50,000 damages from the Brooklyn *Union*, for an alleged libel published in January.

ERIE MATTERS.

The Erie election continues to attract much attention. It is said that Blackstone has declined the Presidency, and that General Deven will likely be President. The *Express* says a majority of the new Board will probably be in the interest of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad.

A meeting in reference to the Erie Railway election was held at 10 to-night, at the residence of S. L. M. Barlow. Mr. McHenry announced that Blackstone, President of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, declined to be placed in nomination for the Presidency of Erie. It was then unanimously agreed to offer that nomination to H. P. Watson, brother-in-law of the former Secretary of War and himself Assistant Secretary of War during the rebellion. Watson was sent for and accepted the nomination. The McHenry interest having agreed on him, his election to-morrow is certain. Watson is connected with railroad interests in Ohio. Vanderbilt recommended him as a suitable man for the position.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDHOLDERS.

A meeting of the South Carolina bondholders was held to-day at 66 Broadway. Some two millions worth of bonds were represented. Judge Willard made an address, in which he claimed that the bondholders were defrauded of their accrued interest, because the funds of the State were in the hands of dishonest politicians. The meeting finally resolved to co-operate with the State authorities in the prosecution of the robbers of the Treasury.

MEETING OF FRENCH CITIZENS.

The meeting of natives of Alsace and Lorraine, and the French residents of the city generally, was held to-night at Irving Hall, 1,500 persons being present. Speeches were made, and resolutions offered, expressing the devotion of the people of Alsace and Lorraine to France. The members of the celebrated Band Garde Republicaine were present, and received an ovation.

DIED.

SNAPE—On July 7, 1872, at Holstein, in the 58th year of her age, Mrs. Charlotte Snape, sister to Mrs. Charles Haves, of 84 North Desplaines street. Funeral will take place to-day at Mr Hales', first house north of Armitage road on Western avenue, at half-past 10 a. m.

SHERIDAN—On July 8, Thomas F. Sheridan, beloved son of Patrick and Elizabeth Sheridan, aged 21 years, 8 months, 14 days. Funeral to take place at his late residence, 80 North Elizabeth street, at 11 o'clock to-day; cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the deceased are invited to attend.

☞ Bridgeport, Conn., papers please copy.

BRENNAN—Blanch Heide, infant daughter of Michael L and Margaret A. Brennan, aged 2 months and 23 days. Funeral on Wednesday, from her present residence, 14 West Adams st., at 12 m.

LOTHIAN—On July 8, Mrs Margaret Lothian, wife of David B. Lothian. Friends of the family and of her son, Wm. F. Lothian, are respectfully invited. Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

☞ New York papers please copy.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Special communication of Kilwinning Lodge, No. 311, A. F. and A. M., this Tuesday, evening at half past 7 o'clock, sharp. Business of importance.

[?] G. LUCAS, W. M.

SUITS.

W. REID,

329 W. Madison-st., receives daily from his Factory in the country, New Suits, Polonaise, Wrappers and Blouse Waists, in Linen, Lawn, and Cambric, which he sells at low prices.

While nearly all the other work-rooms are closing for the dull season, his facilities for the manufacture of fashionable costumes are increased, and first-class dress-making will be executed at his rooms during the next 60 days, for 10 per cent less than ordinary prices. He has still a number of expensive Silk Suits which will be sold at a great sacrifice. Rare bargains will be offered in Trimmings, Laces, Gimps and Fringes to close the stock.

REFRIGERATOR CARS.

BLUE LINE

"REFRIGERATOR CARS."

These cars leave M. C. R. R. Depot every afternoon at 6 o'clock, per special freight express train for NEW YORK and BOSTON, and are the only Refrigerator Cars in which butter, and other perishable property can be safely transported in warm or hot weather. These cars are a success, as shippers of butter from the West, and receivers of it in New York, Boston, and other Eastern towns voluntarily testify.

The arrangements for the running of these cars with speed and regularity, as well as icing and ventilation are perfect.

All butter forwarded from here same day received.

THOS HOOPS, General Freight Agent M. C. R. R.

A. WALLINGFORD, Agent Blue Line, 92 Market-st., Chicago.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JOHN G. ASHLEMAN,

DEALER IN

WATCHES,

Jewelry and Diamonds.

Agent for HOWARD, ELGIN, and WALTHAM WATCHES.

452 WABASH-AV., formerly 109 Lake street.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

ROOFING.

Cheap to close consignment, about 70,000 feet imported Scotch Roofing and Non-conducting Felt. ROBERT GRIFFITH, Galvanized Iron Works, corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts., Chicago.

OFFICE OF

Evanston Brick Works,

105 SOUTH CLINTON-ST.

Best quality of Common Brick for sale and delivered immediately. Office hours between 10 and 12 o'clock. JOSEPH M. LYONS, Agent.

REAL ESTATE.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE!

2,000,000 ACRES

Of the best land ever offered for sale. The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad Co., now offer for sale the alternate sections of land situated on the line of their road, extending through the central portion of Kansas, at low rates, on ten years' time. For pamphlet containing full particulars, apply personally or by mail to C. N. PRATT, Land and Emigration Agent of the Company, Kendall's Building, corner Dearborn and Washington-sts., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

Merchants' Ins. Co.

All parties having left claims with me in the above Company can now receive their money by calling at my office. WILLIAM H. SISSON, Rooms 7 and 8, No. 77 West Madison st., up stairs.

TEAS.

DUTY OFF OF TEAS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CALL FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

118 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$50 Reward!

Stolen, on Saturday afternoon, from 111 Wabash-av., a bay mare (and open buggy, whip, and lap blanket), about 14 hands high, black mane and tail, had a small white spot on her back, quick stepper, and fast traveler. Open black box buggy, monogram (B. B. Jr.) on inside; also, a rosette B on bridle. The above reward will be paid for return of property to BENJ. BRUCK, JR., 511 Wabash av.

Tremont Restaurant.

A first-class Restaurant, at reasonable prices, will be opened on and after Thursday, June [?], under the "Tremont" private entrance, on Congress-st. Dinner will be served from 12 to 3½ o'clock.

PEN-HOLDERS AND PAPER FASTENERS

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st., Chicago.

DEFECTIVE SIGHT AND HEARING

Exclusively treated by

Dr. J. B. WALKER, Oculist and Aurist,

[?] West Madison-st., from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. No. [?] Twenty-third st., between Prairie and Calumet aves. from 3 to 5 p. m. Established in Chicago A. D. 1855.

THE CAMPAIGN.

North and South, Grant or Greeley?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The words which I have placed at the head of this communication point with directness to the real hinge of the great question so soon to be submitted to the determination of the people of this country. The issue is one of such overwhelming importance that upon it, without any exaggeration, may be said to hang the whole future of this Republic. I may say, for my part, that it occupies my mind, at this juncture, for the greatest part of my waking hours. A single false step just now may be irretrievable for generations. Never was there a moment in the annals of a nation when so much depended on a single decision. November next is the critical hour for Anglo-Saxon humanity on this Continent. May God direct aright the counsels of the people, for by what they do on the day of election this year they will, humanly speaking, have hereafter to stand or fall.

I take it that the latent and virtual issue involved in the alternative of the persons now placed before this country is this: Shall the policy pursued toward the Southern States for the last six years, and notably for the last four, be perpetuated? Or, shall the whole position be reconsidered afresh, with a view to the avoidance of past errors and the establishment of a sounder state of things? Of course, this involves the prior question, whether what has been done hitherto has been wise, prudent, statesmanlike, far seeing, humane. Those who are thoroughly satisfied with the course of things for the last three years, put by this question with summary scorn. But they are people of a singular constitution of mind, and may be put out of court as incapable of a sound judgment, either from violence of passion or corruptness of motive. The overwhelming preponderance of opinion, uneducated, undigested, and unformed as it is, pronounces against the policy of the latest years. And it is not too much to say that, unless some new mode of action with the late insurgent States can be discovered, the peace and liberty of this country at large will be found soon to be in grave peril, and catastrophes of the gravest kind may occur.

You will observe, sir, that the alternative—I state it, now is, a perpetuation of past policy, or a reconsideration from the very foundation of the position as between North and South. I carefully avoid propounding dogmatically any opinion or policy. The moment for doing so is entirely inopportune; and to make the pretension of such comprehensive suggestions would be to incur the appearance of quackery. What I plead for is thoughtful, unprejudiced, and radical reconsideration of the greatest, the most terrible, the most complex problem ever presented to the conscience and the judgment of a great and free people. What I affirm is, that this problem, involving the destinies of this country and of humanity at large, has hitherto received no such consideration; but that the whole policy of Reconstruction in its practical, administrative, executive aspects, has been the mere echo and after-growth of belligerent passions. Upon such passions, as a foundation, nothing secure can possibly be built. They are a shifting quicksand, which will sooner or later engulf the country. They are a danger against which all good and sober men should strive with all the force of their hearts and their brains.

Sir, broadly regarded, what *has* been the tenor of legislative and executive action in the South of late? Simply this: To work the machinery of Government in States by means of the newly created and ignorant negro vote, under the manipulations of a low class of immigrant political agents from the North, and to the exclusion of all the solid, respectable classes of the white population. Practically, this process and its result have resolved themselves into two parts and two objects: fiscal plunder on the most colossal scale, and a reduction of all available and permitted political forces to the single ulterior purpose of the continuance in power of the present Executive of the United States. Here, sir, is, in naked and frightful simplicity, the simple generalization of the position as it has existed for the last three years, and as inexorable history will record it. So stated,—and the statement is true beyond cavil or denial,—it is enough to make all patriotic men recoil with horror and alarm, and gird their loins to combat the evil. No country in the world could long survive the administration of nearly one-half of its territory on methods and principles so compounded of atrocity and unwisdom.

The question now is, whether the vicious circle in which the affairs of the South have been inclosed shall be broken up, or not. The re-election of General Grant says "No" to this; the election of Mr. Greeley says "Yes." Is proof really required of the truth of my statement of Southern policy? Let it suffice to quote the remarkable letter to General Grant of Senator Spencer, of Alabama, in which that wonderful politician reproaches the President for infidelity to the compact between them, in not leaving the whole patronage of the State in his (the Senator's) hands; tells the President flatly that, if he does not leave that patronage to him (the Senator), Alabama may be lost to Grant; and assures him that, if he does, he will answer for the subjection of the State to the President's wishes, ambition, and purposes. In this example, we have the policy, as I have described it, avowed in the most cynical open and unblushing way. Do not mistake the significance of this, people of the United States. It is precisely so, according to all recorded experience, that republics perish, and despotisms make their path. Do you suppose that *you* have any charter of exemption from the inevitable consequences of such dark and nefarious Executive policy, if condoned? When I see the sort of Fools' Paradise of security in which so many people of this country indulge, as though none of the past political calamities that have befallen other Republics, could overwhelm this, I am reminded sometimes rather bitterly of the reply of the French nobleman, in the last century, to the Marquise who had been expressing doubts of her salvation, "Rely upon it, Madam," said he, "Divine Providence will think twice of it before He damns a person of your quality."

I have said, sir, that the problem in the South was, and is, of inordinate difficulty, such as might almost make virtue and statesmanship despair. To apply free representative institutions in communities made of slaveholders defeated in war and negroes just emancipated from chattel slavery, may yet prove an impossibility altogether. The difficulty of the task, always so enormous, has been aggravated frightfully by the vile policy of playing off exclusive negro power against excluded and exasperated white-power. Of such policy, Ku-Klux is an inevitable consequence. Against that wide-spread, almost universal conspiracy of the disenfranchised and plundered white proprietary, no remedy is possible save martial law, which, as Wellington said, is the denial of all law, and simply means the soldier's will. That, sir, is the dilemma, there is the vicious circle, to which I have referred. To suppose that martial law can be applied from time to time in one section of a Republic, without infecting the doctrine and practice of legal freedom throughout the length and breadth of the country, is to be blind and deaf to the force of principles and the trumpet-tongued teachings of experience. Such violence, however necessary it may be at a particular conjuncture, and to meet a particular evil, acts like an odious poison, like lead in the water-pipes, gradually paralyzing the nerves and muscles of free sentiments, until the Samson of Freedom is ready to be bound and blinded by the Philistines.

I hear from some lips repetition of the old, old, miserable story about the Southern whites: "They are incurable, sir, and must be kept down. Give them a chance, and they will murder negroes, and Northern immigrants right and left. There is no hope till a new generation has arisen with different sentiments." How little the good people who say such things realize the cruelty, and danger, and irritability of such sentiments. I yield to no one in the detestation of the crime of Slavery. But political life cannot go on if the people persist in putting themselves in the place of Nemesis and Divine Providence towards a defeated slave-holding population. I find among a certain section of the Northern people—small, I hope and believe, or else God help the country!—a positive inability to analyze and understand the foolish and fraudulent tenor of Executive policy in the South, as it has lately been, because they can and will see within it the just chastisement of an offended God against criminals. This is the very quintessence of unconscious Jesuitism, combining its venom with political Calvinism. People who so talk and think seem to look upon the ex-slaveholders as vessels of wrath, foredoomed to perdition, and to think that no means or methods, however devilish, ought to be condemned which work out that decree. This fanatical temper would ruin everything in the long run, if it had its way. As to the new and redeemed generation of the future in the South, the idea is simple nonsense. The men and women begotten in the South just now of white parents, are not going, I take it, to be compulsorily suckled by foster-mothers despatched in regiments for that purpose from the Northern section. They will inherit, by fixed law, the passions of their parents; and, as poet Shelley says, "Revenge and Wrong will bring forth their kind," from generation to generation. The idea and the policy of political extermination have despotism at their core for all the citizens and all the sections of the Republic.

The situation at this moment, then, defines itself in the manner I have stated. On the Grant side, the appeal is made, with scarcely any disguise, to the passions of the past; on the Greeley side, to the hopes and duties of the future. By this test, I have determined my own judgment and sympathies in this great contest; and by this I hope and believe the people will determine in November. It is difficult to imagine anything more repulsive than the appeal which the Government organs make to the pride, and prejudices, and ancient griefs of the Democracy. "What!" they cry; miserable creatures, are you going to put yourself under the foot of your old enemy, Horace Greeley? Are you going so to dissolve your great party? Observe, this is said to the party—denounced as evil and mischievous for thirty years; so that it has a ludicrous look, as though Archangels were to reproach Devils for retiring from business. The truth is, sir, that once again it would seem the wonderful instinct of vast masses—that extraordinary instinct toward the essential verity and duty of situations which created the proverb, *Vox populi vox Dei*—appears to be operating at this crisis. I allow for the action of wire pullers much. But some gentlemen seem to have their eyes so fixed upon these wires that they lose sight of the stars in the skies, and forget the laws of gravitation. A vast movement of reconciliation, a vast shifting of the political ground, an immense landslip of public sentiment, like that which is creating the new Liberal party out of the insurgent element of the old Republican and the transforming body of the old Democratic party,—such great events, that mark an epoch in the life of a great country, are not attributable, except by people who have the idea and practice of intrigue in their very spinal marrow, to trick and wire pulling. There are some people who believe that all European history was modified, and great wars fought for a generation, because a cup of coffee was spilled by Mrs. Masham over Queen Anne, or by Queen Anne over Mrs. Masham, I forget which. Childish nonsense! Human beings are not like the mites in cheese, that they should be governed by such accidents. Those who persist in such narrow views disqualify and disfranchise themselves for action on the great political stage.

And so, sir, do those who decide such questions as the great one now pending, by minute anatomy of character or conduct of candidates. I propose to say something to you, at a future day, upon the part which caricature is playing in this contest; for I have been much impressed with the curious brutality of a certain weekly illustrated journal, edited by a very accomplished person, and which terms itself, magnificently, a "Journal of Civilization." For the present, I will content myself with saying that the fastidious people who so severely handle the externals of Horace Greeley evince a decided misapprehension of the exigencies and necessities of a grave political situation. And, to be quite frank, there is an immense deal of affectation, as well as exaggeration, in such criticism. The ladies and gentlemen of this Republic are sometimes apt to lay too much stress upon their ladyhood and gentlemanliness; vastly more, indeed, than the members of the aristocratic sections of English society. Indeed, refinement is aimed at, and realized by, the cultivated and easy classes of the American people, with a conscious purpose, and a success, too, that impart the greatest charm to that section of American society, and make them delightful to the "stranger within the gates." But it is to overdo and misapply this grace and cultivation to apply their highest standard to the testing of political candidates. In this respect, believe me, sir, aristocratic England is rougher than democratic America. Politics in free countries are, in truth, a rough business. I hope it will not always be so. But it is absurd to forget the question whether a candidate represents a great public necessity and a great public progress, in discussing the point whether he has precisely the airs and graces which would suit a dancing master. I am, sir, yours, &c., A. H. L.

Latest from Sand Key.

SAND KEY LITE-HOUSE, Fla., July the 1, 1872.

Dear Mister Editor:

Sunset off Sand Key, the horned mune paling its ineffectual fires befor the dying, but resplendunt, orb ov day——this wos the sene ov our late fishing adventure. Waddles, the Lite-House Keeper, had gone to a wateringplase in the North for his helth, like other prommynent offishals, wen Skipper Bangle come fur Bill Tompkins and me, in the dory of his schuner, the "King-Fish." We ankered her abowt a mile off the Key, wen Bangle, refreshing hisself with some Jamaiky rum from a stone jug, and Tompkins, charging his mouth with a fresh quid, let down thare lines fur "groupers." I wos perlitikally inklined, and so, seizing a bundel of newspapers from the last male, red alowd to my piskatorial kompanions.

The fust thing that come to my hand wos Mister *Harper Weakly's* journel—the New York orgin of the Administrashun. "Hullo!" sed I, "here's a big blundur! Blowed ef tha hevn't got Leslie's plates in here by mistake!" Thare wos no doubt abowt it. Teers wos a is-huing from the eyes of a huge lion, and the Presidunt wos represented standing on his tale, camly smoking a cigar, in the manner usual to circus performers engaged in the ring. "Is it not enuff," I asked, "that Jim Fisk and the Dying Zooave shood figger in the wax-works of a show-tent? Wy shood the Nashunal Executive be likewise dragged into the 'attrackshuns'? This here wood-cut must hev got in by aksidunt, and yet it has a unmistakably Nasty desine."

Bill ansered that "Groupers wos'nt bad, biled;" and put on sum fresh bate.

"Here's anuther viktory for Grant," I continood; "the New York *Bodkin* sticks itself intew Horris, and draws tears from its own eyes. Welcome, *Bodkin!* yew will bee useful to us in the kampane. A dissertashun on Greek rutes, and a kriticism on a variorum reding of Shakespere, will proove of inestimabul adwantage to us in the perlitical skrimmidge. Wy don't they giv him a Collector's ship?"

Bangle muttured that "Bodkins wosn't the tools to takkle Horris with;" but Bangle was rapidly bekoming somnolesunt from repeted doses of stone-jug, and didn't kno' wot he sed.

I went ahed: "The *Mid-Ocean* says that 'Greeley reseeved a gift wen he akcepted a invitashun to the Bostun Jewbilee.' Horribul! horribul! The thort ov a Presidenshal aspirant taking enything in the shape of presunts,—especially wen he ain't in posishun to resiprokate by bestowing a Kitchin-Kabbinet appointmunt on the givers!"

Tompkins, at this momunt, hauled in a "grouper," and threw it into the bote, wen it immedyuntly flopped a big hole rite through the *Mid-Ocean's* akkount of the sukcessful prosecushun of the indirekt claims befor the Ginevy Cort. It was totally illedgibul, and I wos mad. "Take care, Bill," sed I; "yew kant tred with impewnity on lion's tales, outside of a sirkus."

Bill larfed, and replide that "The groupers wos a biting fust class, and no mistake."

I continood: "Mister Spinachan Gammon, of the *Mid-Ocean*, deklares that Horris will not only resoom specie payments, but will also assoom the Confedrit bonds, and pay the vaioo ov the liberatid slaves in specie. Go for him, Mister Spinachan Gammon! Yew hev already disoodged of most ov the Tresury funds doorring Horris' Administrashun. A big pile—milyuns—went into the tobakko business; and most ov what's left now goes (on papur) to resoom spesie-payments, and pa for the Confedrit dete and the slaves. I woodn't leeve him a sent, ef I wos yew. Give away the rest (on papur) to the Bostun Kommittee for a free pass to the Jewbilee, ware Grant pade his way like a man and a bruther."

This sort of entertanement lasted sum time; I reding: Bill watching his lines, okkasionally putting in a wurd and taking out a fish; Bangle aslepe, and snoring loud enuf to skare a man, let alone a "grouper;" when suddinly I heerd moosik steeling over the waters. I looked up, and sor a small skiff coming down the harber, in whitch was sum yung men from a steemer coaling at Key West, wun of whom wos singing, in a fine, depe, base voise. Cole wos at the helm; I knew him by the culler ov his shirt. I cood not distingooish the wurds ov the song, on okkount of the distanse; but Cole had a kopy ritten down fur him, and, wen he returned to Key West, sent it to me. It was entitled "Souvenirs of the People—after Beranger." I listened, with consummit interest:

They will tell ov his glory, wen the song and the story
Air heered in the village by the grosery-dore;
Thare the people will come, and describe the old drum
Wot thare forefathers marched tow, yeers past, in the War.

"Come, Gran'ther, begin, and yure aushunt yarn spin
Ov the day yow saw 'Cæsar' with stripes on his legs."
"'Tis a good time ago—I was thirteen, you know,
When they sent me tew town to sell butter an' eggs."

I only caught a few words of these cuplets. "Bill," sed I, "here's a serenade. I heerd him say 'glory' and 'war.' I shood'nt wonder if it was the Battle-Cry of Freedom. Let us listen!"

"Through the street I was going, my tin horn a-blowing,
Wen, all ov a suddint, the Ginral I soar,
An' I felt a grate choking as I noused him smoking
An' standing in front ov a big cigar store!
"Kin I air forgit that form, erekt on a platform,
Wot moved, fur convenience, on four wooden wheels,
Vith three stars on each sholder? For, wen I grew bolder,
I went up and gazed from his straps to his heels."

Of these verses, I cood only distingooish "platform" and "stars." "Hooray!" sed I, "Bill, it's a Repablikan kampane-song. Even here the loial spirit of the North brakes out into vokal mellowdy. Let us hoist anker, and draw nearer. I burn to kotch the refrane."

Bill growled that he was "jest getting good luck with the fish, and coodent think of moving." So I had to listen tew wot follers as best I cood:

In each of the windus, a pile most tremindus
Of boxes was named after battels he fought,—
Colorado and Claro, Maduro, Figaro,
Konradez, Partagas, and names of that sort.

I only heard "battels he fought." "battels he fought!" I cried. "Oh, Bill! hev yew a hart to fish unmooved amidst such strains as thes?" Bill sed he "reckoned he had, wen thare wos a five-pounder pulling on his line." The song konkluded:

"I off's with my hat, an, tho' I duesent know Latin,
I speaks as respeckful as the parson, yew know,
'Tis this is the feechure, I shall minnyechure
In my hart, wile its pulses doo boot here below.

"Gen'ral, if yew'd assent to give me a memento,
That cigar, yet unlited, yew hold in yure hand,
Tho' this body shood perish, the gift I wood cherish.—
He seemed not to hear me, nor understand.

"He spoke not a word, but I often had herd
He was 'tickler'ly noted for silence, and so
I grabbed it an' ran. And now I'm a old man,
And they give me a quarter my relic to show."

I hed only caught wun word in the last werse, "quarter." The skiff had menetime sloly come within hail. I rose exsitedly to my fete, and waived my arms in the air. "No quarter, no quarter to the foe!" I cride. "Welcome, ever welcome to the eras of the inhabitans of this Key, sir the songs of free Republikans!" (How greevously wos I deseived!) In my enthoosiasm I sot down on the pint of wun of Tompkins' spare fish-hooks, whitch lay on the gunwhale. It went in tew the extent of half an inch. In a frenzied endeavour to free myself from its clutch, my feet sought the circumambient air, and then gyrated for a breef space ov time. I thort the skiff was coming on, keel upwud. My hand merely seized a fish-tale and a fruitless copy of the *Mid-Ocean*, wen I went overbord and down. Down!—well, I heard a thousand devils singing Republikan kampane-songs in my eres. Down! well, they stuffed saltid *Harper Weaklies* into my eyes and mouth. Then I execooted a graseful summerset, and come to the top, feet fust. Wen my head sloly emerged into the air, I remarked, "Gur-gug-goo!" and immedyutly went down agin. Then I execootid another summerset. Then I come up agin, and sed, "Bill, fur (gurgle)'s sake, reech me a (gurg)!" and went under. Wen I come up the last time, Bill put a boat hook under my nek-tie, and had me. Sed I, "Thare's my family Bibel, Bill, in my (gurgle) at the Lite (gurgle); don't let go that (gurgle), and its yures." Bill sed, cherefully "He'd try not tew." "Bill," I added, "thare's a (gurgle) thousand of cigars in my locker; thar yures ef yew'le get me out ov this (gurgle)." "Wy," sade he, brightening up, "Kan't *yew* swim?" He, tooncet, colled and fished me, and dragged me inbord; wen Bangle woke up. "Fogg," sade he, grimly, as he cut out his hook from my flesh with his bait-knife, "Fogg, ef there'd only been a line to that hook you sot on, it 'nd ha' saved a heap of trubble in getting you aboard." I felt ov myself, and pored the few drops down my throte left in Bangle's stone jug.

"Here," sed I to myself, wile they rowed me back to the dere old lite-house, "here is a martyr to Republikan enthoosiasm. I'm afeerd my Republikanism is only good fur terrer firmer. It don't seme to wash wurth a sent."

Imagine my feelinks wen Cole sent me next day the [illegible] song, along of whitch I came so nere to a watery deth! It served as a antidote to my dilated sorrow. And my cry is still, "No quarter to the enymy!" Yures bravely,

JOHN B. FOGG,
D. C. L. (Depooty Cleaner of the Lamp).

Liberalism in Ford County, Ill.

PAXTON, Ill., July 6.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Chicago *Times* and other Grant-paper correspondents have, from time to time, been telling the people there were few, if any, Liberals in Ford County. We would call their attention to the inclosed call for a Liberal Mass Convention, to be held here July 13. They will find signed to that call 106 names, and 56 of those are the names of tried and true Republicans, who vote for principles and not men, and over whom the party lash has no effect. Liberals are certainly on the increase in Ford County, the editor of the *Record* to the contrary notwithstanding.

When the Grant men learned that the Liberals were numerous and that a large part of the most influential business men in this city were signing the Liberal call, a great panic seized upon them, and forthwith a self-appointed set of guardians of the Republican voters of this vicinity went to work to induce men to take their names off the Liberal call, and urged them to sign a call for a Grant mass-meeting. Thus they went from one Liberal to another, insulting their intelligence by trying to get them to sign both calls, hoping thereby to counteract the influence of the Liberal call, and try and save the old Republican party from being divided, with the most numerous half with the Liberals. But the wedge is set and started, and next Saturday the Liberal speakers will drive it home, and the Republican party of Ford County will be parted in twain, the largest and most respectable part going with the Liberals.

The Democracy are mostly for the Liberal ticket. A few, who are always certain to vote with the losing party, if they can possibly ascertain which it is before election day, will vote for Grant, and are the loudest Grant men in the county. The Hon. Eric Johnson, of Henry County, and Colonel J. S. Wolf, of Champaign, will certainly be here on the 13th to address the Convention. Governor Palmer and Hon. J. R. Eden have been invited.

Little Ford will render a good report next November. Our only drawback is in not having a local paper. But we hope to start one soon. LIBERAL.

LIBERAL RATIFICATION MEETING.

To the Citizens of Ford County, irrespective of former political opinions:

We, the undersigned, respectfully invite you to meet at the Court House, Paxton, on the 13th day of July, 1872, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made at Springfield by the Liberal Convention on the 26th of June, 1872; and also to appoint delegates to the Liberal Convention to be holden at Gilman on July 26, 1872, and to select a County Central Committee, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

J. E. Morrison,	J. S. Loose,
J. P. Middlecoff,	Wilson Hoag,
F. A. Thompson,	F. B. Mason,
J. M. Clarkson,	D. W. Morse,
A. F. Flagg,	James E. Jones,
D. Moody,	J. D. Wilson,
David Pollock,	J. L. Sherman,
Thomas Wolfe,	O. H. Carr,
Edwin F. Earl,	Tufee S. Johnson,
William Noel,	C. M. Sanger,
R. R. Murdock,	W. T. Hopkins,
Samuel L. Day,	John Morrison,
Wm. Montgomery,	J. M. King,
Wm. L. Walton,	C. A. Dodd,
G. W. Allen,	T. J. Evan,
C. E. Henderson,	N. W. Fuller,
S. J. Toy,	George Wright,
John W. Talley,	John M. Hall,
R. C. Christian,	A. J. Miller,
J. E. Hagin,	M. J. Davis,
L. B. Farrar,	E. L. Gill,
W. O. Reed,	W. H. Pells,
Henry Neff,	D. Guthman,
Washington Walker,	J. H. Emery,
John Fitzpatrick,	Thomas Wise,
N. Younggreen,	A. Geiger,
Jas. Berryman,	G. W. McCabe,
John Richardson,	Jas. S. Martin,
Wm. Phebus,	S. D. Cooper,
J. H. Herbert,	C. E. Schaffner,
Nelson Smith,	Benj. Farris,
Benj. Belford,	W. H. Need,
J. H. Bellman,	Fred. T. Patt,
David Henry,	B. F. Dye,
B. W. Plattenburg,	Monroe Bate,
Denison Stevens,	J. S. Snedaker,
C. F. Brewner,	T. P. Dudley,
Charles Hake,	Wm. Woodruff,
J. H. Wilson,	Rob't Blackstock,
S. R. Moffett,	Charles Mebarry,
J. E. Lewis,	Thomas Lyon,
A. Ostland,	A. H. Hanley,
Williard West,	H. A. Church,
Geo. W. Emery,	J. B. Loose,
Samuel H. Patton,	John Karr,
Jas. B. Flagg,	Benj. Easley,
Geo. W. Gibson,	J. C. Walker,
N. Dahlgreen,	N. G. Egnell,
Sam'l Hester,	H. J. Howe,
John Ellison,	Geo. Schlosser,
W. H. Berry,	J. J. Simons,
S. P. Bushnell,	Geo. Wittenmyer,
J. Covalt,	Wm. Stevens.

Prominent speakers will be present and address the meeting.

Change in Political Nomenclature.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 1.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Allow me to suggest that an entire change in political nomenclature is desirable. The terms "Republican" and "Democrat" should both be dropped. The supporters of Mr. Greeley should be spoken of as "Liberals," and that without regard to antecedents. Thus, Messrs. Hendricks and Buckalew should be called *Liberal* candidates, and not Democratic. The other party should be termed "Grantites" or "Administrationists." Yours, &c., H. C. KINNE.

Opprobrious Terms.

MARENGO, Iowa, July 6.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The *Journal* of July 1 has the following, editorially:

Mr. Greeley is accustomed to impugn the motives of those who do not indorse his views and heap opprobrium upon them. He seems incapable of realizing that a man may differ from him without being a rascal. Such terms as liar, villain, scoundrel, etc., are his pet lambs.

Now, every friend of Horace Greeley denies the above. There are many Republicans in this part of Iowa who are quite as well versed in Mr. Greeley's political writings as the editor of the *Journal*, and they deny the above charge *in toto*, and call upon the *Journal* for its proof. But admit that Mr. Greeley does sometimes use hard words (Who can say that it is in the power of mortal man to carry on a discussion with the *Journal* and *not* use them?) are Grant's papers in a position to throw stones? You will remember that the *Jounal*, a day or two after the Cincinnati Convention, called Mr. Greeley the great "American Gull." A day or two later, it called him the great "American Liar." Only a week since, it pronounced him the "worst man in America." So much for the *Journal's* "pet lambs." As that paper has never had one just word to say of any man who refused to worship U. S. Grant, it is altogether unnecessary to say that it impugn's men's motives quite as frequently as any other newspaper in America.

Mr. Editor, there are Greeley Republicans enough in this part of Iowa to make "Grant's Own" feel exceedingly uneasy. They have driven us from the old Republican party only to find that they have made a serious mistake. They have screamed "traitor" until they are hoarse, and now realize that these "traitors" mean *business*, and that it will be a non-paying business for Grant men. LIBERAL.

Defrees on Grant.

Mr. John D. Defrees, of Indiana, in a letter replying to the charge of treason in supporting Greeley against Grant, among other things says:

General Grant was not nominated four years ago because of his Republicanism, but as a mere matter of expediency, and to prevent the Democrats using him. To that abject condition was the great Republican party reduced! I had no hand in it!

Destitute of any fitness for the position, he became but an instrument in the hands of unscrupulous men to play upon, and well have they performed their part.

The patronage of the Government was seized upon for the aggrandizement of relatives, military favorites, and the relatives of favorites without regard to fitness or merit. Offices became a matter of brokerage and were disposed of to persons whose wealth enabled them to make costly presents to the Executive.

The importing merchants of the great commercial centre were preyed upon by the military ring encompassing the White House, whose hold was only relaxed after an investigation forced upon the President's adherents in the Senate.

As the duties of the Presidency are irksome to incompetency, General Grant spends the time which should be devoted to their discharge in carousals at Long Branch, the companion of horse-jockies and blacklegs.

His Secretaries, following the example of their chief, absent themselves in pursuit of pleasure, or in speculations to advance their personal to the neglect of the public interest. At the moment I write, the Secretary of the Navy is at the horse races at Long Branch, and numerous requisitions await his signature to enable people to obtain money due them.

Expediency has again compelled his nomination for re-election. The leading men who nominated him, and who know him best, have no respect for him. The apparent enthusiasm at Philadelphia was manufactured, as is the mock thunder at a theatre.

Swift the Ball is Rolling On.

TUNE—*Tippecanoe and Tyler Too.*

What has caused this great commotion, motion, motion
The country through?
It is the ball a rolling on,
For Chappaqua true and Gratz Brown too,
For Chappaqua true and Gratz Brown too.
CHORUS—And with them we'll beat Hiram Grant,
Grant, Grant, you better cry Can't,
And with them we'll beat Hiram Grant.

Like the rushing of mighty waters, waters, waters,
On it will go,
And in its course will clear the way
For Chappaqua true and Gratz Brown too,
For Chappaqua true and Gratz Brown too.
(Chorus.)

See the Ring-men's standard tottering, tottering tottering;
Down it must go;
But in its place we'll rear the flag
Of Chappaqua true and Gratz Brown too,
Of Chappaqua true and Gratz Brown too.
(Chorus.)

First you'll hear [illegible] old Kentuck, tuck, tuck,
Good news and true,
Fifty thousand 'll be the tune,
For Chappaqua true and Gratz Brown too,
For Chappaqua true and Gratz Brown too.
(Chorus.)

Haven't you heard from Illinois, nois, nois,
The whole State through?
The Sucker State boys have struck the tune
For Chappaqua true and Gratz Brown too,
For Chappaqua true and Gratz Brown too.
(Chorus.)

Soon you'll hear from Baltimore, more, more
Than ever you knew;
They'll start anew the rolling ball
For Chappaqua true and Gratz Brown too,
For Chappaqua true and Gratz Brown too.
(Chorus.)

Now you hear Tom Murphy, talking, talking, talking,
"Things look quite blue;"
For all the world seems turning around
For Chappaqua true and Gratz Brown too,
For Chappaqua true and Gratz Brown too.
(Chorus.)

Let them talk about white coat, coat, coat,
And rusty boots too;
'Twill only help to speed the ball
For Chappaqua true and Gratz Brown too,
For Chappaqua true and Gratz Brown too.
(Chorus.)

The latchstring hangs outside of the door, door, door,
And is never pulled through;
For it never was the custom of
Old Chappaqua true and Gratz Brown too,
Old Chappaqua true and Gratz Brown too.
(Chorus.)

He always has his table set, set, set,
For all honest and true,
And asks them in to take a bite
With Chappaqua true and Gratz Brown too,
With Chappaqua true and Gratz Brown too.
(Chorus.)

The beautiful girls! God bless their souls, souls, souls,
Our country through;
They'll all to a man do all that they can
For Chappaqua true and Gratz Brown too,
For Chappaqua true and Gratz Brown too.
(Chorus.)

A BROKEN-HEARTED FATHER.

Ex-Sheriff Kelly Buries the Last Member of His Family—A Son and Two Daughters Called Away in the Space of a Few Years.

From the New York World, July 4.

It is seldom that any circle in the society of New York is depressed by a private funeral service of so mournful a character as that which took place from the residence of Mr. John Kelly, ex-Sheriff, in Lexington avenue yesterday. On Sunday last, Miss Sarah Ann Kelly, youngest daughter, and only surviving member, except the father, of this once happy and thriving family, died in the twenty-first year of her age. The history of this family is a pitiable one. Mr. Kelly began life as a poor mechanic, but his industry and wonderful energy soon put him on the road to fortune. He married an estimable wife, and was blessed with three children, whom he brought up to maturity, sparing nothing in their education, but doing everything which would tend to improve them and reflect honor on himself when he should have reached old age. Mr. Kelly attained to an immense fortune, and has ever since been noted for his liberality. He gave most freely to the cause of the church, and his hospitality was so great that his house was always the home of some needy but deserving person preparing for a career in the Catholic Church. A few years ago, while the family were residing at their country home at Jamaica, L. I., Mrs. Kelly was taken sick, and after lingering for some time died. The funeral rites had scarcely been performed over the grave of the wife and mother when the son, a young man of much promise, and whose physical build seemed to denote perfect health, was attacked by the same disease—a species of consumption—and he also died. To the great consternation of the father, the slow but fatal symptoms then began to be apparent in the eldest daughter, Mary; and in the hope of averting the deathly stroke, he immediately started with his family for Europe. The daughter died while the family were on their travels, and her remains were buried at a pleasant European resort. The father then started home with his lone daughter, and the despair which seized upon him on finding that death was preparing his only companion to follow her sister, her brother and her mother, cannot be described. Since that day he has been a disconsolate, broken hearted man, and yesterday he was compelled to drink the last drop in the bitter cup. He is now left utterly alone, a man who, but for this cruel action of fate, would have left behind him children whose lives would doubtless have proved as useful and exemplary as his own.

A Queer Libel Case.

A very curious case of post-card libel has lately come before a London magistrate. Charles Tolley was summoned for having written and published libels against his brother's wife. The complainant was one of a class of men to whom England is largely indebted for her wealth and prosperity. After having for several years earned his livelihood as a coachman, and then as an omnibus-conductor, he emigrated with his wife and three children to Australia. There he got into a merchant's office, ultimately set up in business for himself, and succeeded so well that in a few years he paid about a ninth of the custom dues of the port of Adelaide, the capital of South Australia.

Eventually, having made a fortune, Mr. Tolley found himself able to realize the dream of so many English exiles, and comfortably established himself in a snug villa on the banks of the Thames. All, no doubt, seemed the color of its own roses about this delicious abode; but, unhappily, even here was the inevitable skeleton in the closet. It appears that both Mr. and Mrs. Tolley had, like too many other people, alas! undesirable brothers. In Mr. Tolley's family a dispute had taken place as to the maintenance of an aged mother, and the fact that the successful Australian did not contribute as liberally as his brother thought proper, became a bitter standing grievance. The brother determined to become a permanent thorn in the complainant's side, and, soon detecting a weak joint in the fraternal harness, hit upon an expedient whereby to make himself particularly unpleasant. In Mrs. Tolley's family there had been a black sheep. Her brother, who had been in government employ, was detected in a theft, and convicted. Here was a formidable weapon for Mr. Tolley to wield against his wealthy brother.

The British public is still rather shy of returned Australians. Such persons require to be thoroughly recommended to obtain cordial recognition when they settle in a new place; and, indeed, there are almost always several persons ready to record their solemn conviction that the new neighbors made their first trip to the antipodes at the public expense. It may readily be understood, then, how eagerly post-cards having reference to the antecedents of "these Australian people" would be devoured by the gossips of the neighborhood; and it is not improbable that the postmen's pocket-money began to show a decided increase about December, 1870, when the complainant returned on business to Australia, leaving his wife at home.

During his absence Mrs. Tolley was subjected to various petty annoyances from the defendant, who sent post-cards on which the alleged libels were written. On one letter the defendant said she was not worthy the name of woman, and that her conduct was "horrible and despicable, and her ignorance and pride detestable." After Oct. 13, 1871, a series of post-cards were sent, on one of which was pasted a piece of printed matter taken from the Communion Service of the Church of England, and having reference to repentance and "increased damnation" if she did not repent of her conduct. On another card, sent on Oct. 24, the complainant's page was requested to ask his mistress what had become of her brother. Several other post-cards were sent bearing writing of a similar description; and, on the 5th of March of the present year, seven placards were posted on seven doors in Cambridge Terrace, bearing these words: "Ask Mrs. Tolly what became of her brother, who was a gentleman's servant." These were posted in the evening, and were seen by one of the complainant's sons, who informed his father. (Mr. Besley called witnesses to support this statement.) The complainant proved the handwriting on the first letter to be that of the defendant, and a young man named Hawks, in the same service as the defendant, admitted that he directed one of the post-cards at his request. It was also stated that the young man who was sent for penal servitude, went to India after his term had expired, and died there several years ago. It is difficult to imagine a case indicating more dastardly malignity, and it is satisfactory to learn that the magistrates unanimously committed the alleged libeller for trial.

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

The Rev. John P. Gulliver, in resigning the Presidency of Knox College, Galesburg, says:

The Commencement of 1872 was the limit which I long since fixed upon to my continuance as President of Knox College, in case a cash endowment should not be raised sufficient to cover its annual deficits. I see no indications whatever that such an endowment will be provided, and cannot, with a clear conscience, continue responsible for an institution which is gradually destroying the foundations upon which it rests.

—Colonel John Strawn, who died last week at his residence near Lacon, was brother of the late wealthy stock-raiser at Jacksonville. He settled in Illinois in 1829 and gained military honors in the Blackhawk War.

WISCONSIN.

Bibles have been placed in all depots on the lines of the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Northwestern Railroads.

—Mrs. H. D. Barron, of St. Croix Falls, made iced lemonade with hail stones, last week.

—Premiums of $20, $12, $8, and $5 are offered for good samples of babies, at the Southern Wisconsin Fair, this year.

—The Baraboo *Republic* calls attention to the frequency with which a belt of territory in the Town of Troy is, on the occasion of summer storms, visited by hail, while other portions of the country escape.

IOWA.

The town-clock of Dubuque is to be put on the highest place in the city, and every place is putting itself up for it.

—Dubuque expects to entertain five or six hundred members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, next month.

—The county-seat war waged for years between Cedar Rapids and Marion, Linn County, is likely to affect the nomination of [illegible].

—The Rev. Roderick Norton has been elected President of Upper Iowa University, at Fayette, *vice* B. W. McLain, who will now spend a year in Europe.

INDIANA.

—The Western Division of the Cincinnati & Terre Haute Railway, from Bessemer to Terre Haute, 40 miles, is to be opened on the 6th of August next. The Middle Division, from Columbus to Bessemer, 50 miles, is under construction.

—Eureline Murphy, who was endeavoring to get her goslings off the railroad track, at Hansel Station, Dearborn County, on the 3d, was herself run over by the train and killed.

MICHIGAN.

Battle Creek has a daily, the *Journal*.

—The Grand Rapids *Eagle* estimates that, in Gladwin County alone, the product of tannin, from 3,700,000 cords of bark, would yield a profit of $18,000,000.

MINNESOTA.

The Chute Building, at St. Anthony, was blown up on the Fourth. The entire population turned out to see it done.

—L. L. Baxter, who has represented Carver County in the Legislature, and expects to represent the Second District in Congress, has taken up his residence in Faribault.

—There have been some heavy real estate transactions in Sauk Rapids lately. One gentleman from Indiana invested in town property to the amount of $10,000 or $12,000.

—George C. Hadley, the commercial traveller from Burlington, Iowa, who met a fatal accident in St. Paul on the Fourth, fell over the balustrade of the main stairs in the Metropolitan Hotel. He dropped at the feet of a party of ladies who were on their way to the dining-hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The representatives of the press at the Jubilee during its first week used up twenty-two reams of paper.

—Eight hundred rare foreign evergreens, the gift of Mr. Corcoran, the Washington banker, have been set out at Mt. Vernon.

—It is much more laborious to conquer one's self than an enemy; but the more difficult anything is, the more honorable it is to accomplish our duty.

—Massachusetts ranks fourth among the States as a manufacturer of fermented liquors, but about the thirty-seventh as a retailer.

—General O. E. Babcock, Commissioner of Public Buildings, at Washington, has ordered a stone 26 feet 8 inches in length, 17 feet 1 2 inch wide, and 2 feet 10 inches high, to be used as the base of the Scott statue, to be erected at the intersection of Massachusetts and Rhode Island avenue and Sixteenth street. This stone will weigh over 100 tons.

—A drunkard is generally a bad arguer, for the oftener he comes to the pint, the more incoherent he is.

—The New York correspondent of the *Missouri Republican*, writing of the shooting of Fisk, says: "A woman was shot the same week in Brooklyn, and in nearly the same place, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Her wound was considered mortal, but the interest in extracting bullets centered entirely on Colonel Fisk's abdominal construction, and they allowed the woman to hang on to her bullet, which she did, and got well, and can be produced as healthy evidence against the practice of cutting and slashing to find a piece of lead which, in its course, may have severed no intestine, and will, therefore, cause no inflammation, which the probing is almost sure to."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, July 8—Money more active at 4 to 5. Sterling quiet. Gold dull and firm, at 113⅞@113⅝. Loans from 3 to 4 for carrying. Clearings about $20,000,000. Governments dull and strong. State bonds dull. Stocks depressed, and there was considerable pressure to sell during the forenoon, which resulted in a decline of ½ to 2 per cent. Erie declined from 59 to 55½; Pacific Mail from 75⅛ to 73¾; Northwestern common from 74½ to 72¾; Lake Shore from 93½ to 93; Rock Island from 111⅝ to 111⅛; Quicksilver from 42⅝ to 41¼. The decline in the balance of the list ranged from ⅛ to ½. The failure of an operator on the bull side was announced this afternoon, and some stocks were sold out for his account, under the rule. This operation accelerated the decline. Late in the day the market rallied from ½ to 1 per cent from the lowest point, closing steady.

Governments:			
Coups, '81	117¾	Coups, '67	115¼
Coups, '62	114½	Coups, '68	114¼
Coups, '64	114¾	10-40s	112¾
Coups, '65	115⅜	Currency 6s	114½
Coupe, '65 (new)	114	New 6s	113⅜
State bonds:			
Missouris	94½	Old Virginias	48
Old Tennessees	74	Old N. Carolinas	33½
New Tennessees	74½	New N. Carolinas	21
New Virginias	50		
Stocks:			
Canton	98	St Paul	54½
W U Telegraph	75½	Do. preferred	78
Quicksilver	42½	Wabash	74½
Adams Express	96½	Do. preferred	87
Wells, Fargo	89	Ft. Wayne	96
American M. U.	73	Terre Haute	20
United States Ex	83½	Do. preferred	40
Pacific Mail	74	C & A	111
New York Central	97¾	Do. preferred	117
Do. scrip	97¾	O. & M.	45
Erie	56½	C., C. & C.	96½
Do preferred	75	C. B. & Q	150
Harlem	115	Lake Shore	93½
Do. preferred	130	Indiana Central	94½
Michigan Central	118½	Illinois Central	133
Pittsburgh	92½	Union Pac. stocks	37½
Northwestern	73	Do bonds	90½
Do. preferred	90½	Cent. Pacific do.	101½
Rhode Island	111½	Del., Lock & West.	105
N.J. Central	107	Boston, H. & Erie	7½

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 8—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Wheat, winter, 12s 2d; spring, 11s 3d@11s 6d; white, 12s 3d. Corn, 26s 3d. Pork, 47s 6d. Lard, 40s.

LIVERPOOL, July 8—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—4 p. m.—Pork, 47s. Breadstuffs unchanged.

LONDON, July 8—5 p. m.—Consols, for money, 92½; account, 92½@92¾. Bonds of '62, 91½; 65, 92½; '67, 92½; 10-40s, 90. Tallow, 43s 3d.

PARIS, July 8—Rentes, 53f 90c.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 11d; Orleans, 11¼d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Wheat, red winter, 12s 2d. Flour, 27s 6d. Corn, 26s 3d. Cheese, 56s. Pork, 47s.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Beeves—Receipts, to-day, 193 cars at Communipaw, 141 at One Hundred street, and 18 at Weehawken, making 5,731 head. Total for the week, 8,500, against 7,630 the previous week. Trade slow; stock not all sold; fat cattle so much the best, as the greater portion of them are grass steers, with 1,450 Texans. During the week the range has been 7½@13c; average, 11½c. Four cars Illinois, av 6½ cwt, at 10½c; 4 cars Texans, av 6 cwt, at 8½c; 1 car scant, av 5 cwt at 7½c; 6 cars, av 8 cwt at 12@12½c; 9 cars Kentucky, av 7½ to 7¾ cwt at 12@12½c; 6 cars Indians, av 6 cwt at 10½c. There is ½c decline on thin stock since last Monday.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5,700 to-day; 19,700 for the week; against 28,200 the previous week. Sheep higher, selling at 6½c, with a car av 100 lbs at 7c; car, 75 lbs, 6½c; two cars Illinois, 87 lbs, 6½c; car poor, 80 lbs each, 5½c. Lambs are also doing better, fair choice Jerseys at 12c; car, av 69 lbs, Kentucky, 10½c; car, 55 lbs, 9½c; car, 60 lbs, 9½c; car 64 lbs, Jerseys, 11½c; car, 57 lbs, Canada, 11½c.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 6,700, completing 32,930 for the week, against 30,700 the previous week. The market has further improved, dressed selling at 5½@6½c, but trade is slow.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Beeves—Very dull this week; sales of 2,000 extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at 7½@7¾c; fair to good, 6½@7c; common, 5@6c per lb.

Sheep—In fair demand; sales of 14,000 at 5½@6c per lb.

Hogs—Dull; sales of 3,144 at $6 25@6 75 per cwt.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 8.—After the extreme dulness of last week, the market opens with a better feeling apparent among commission men, though there does not seem to be activity enough to encourage any class of dealers. Woollens have not begun to move with any activity as yet, and as usual, at this season of the year, the demand for cottons is limited to the necessities of the retail trade. We quote Agawam and Pittsfield at 11½c; standard sheetings at 14½c; prints at 11½c; for standard fancies with dark work likely to be higher.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 8—COTTON—Lower, and demand very moderate; middling uplands, 25c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour easier; receipts 19,000 brls; super Western and State, $5 10@5 65; common to good extra, $5 85@6 35; good to choice $6 35@7 15; white wheat Western extra, $7 20@8 75; St. Louis, $7 00@11.25. Rye flour steady at $[illegible]@4 65. Corn meal quiet. Wheat higher; more export demand; receipts 118,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring in store, $1 49@1.51½; afloat, $1 51½@1.53; No. 1 Milwaukee spring afloat, $1 55; white Western, $1.85. Rye dull; Western, 77@78c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn unchanged; steamer Western mixed 57@59c; sail do. 61@61½c; yellow, 63½c; white, 65c. Oats moderately active; receipts 66,000 bu; Western, [illegible]@45c; Ohio, 42½@49c.

EGGS—Dull; Western, 17@18c.

HOPS—Firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; Rio, 16½@19½c. Sugar in good demand; fair to good refining, 8¾@9c; Cuba, 8¾@9½c. Molasses unchanged. Rice quiet at 9@9½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 48½@49c.

STOCK OF GRAIN IN WAREHOUSE HERE—Wheat, 868,000 bu; corn, 449,000 bu; oats, 1,135,000 bu; rye, 236,000 bu; barley, 54,000 bu; malt, 163,000 bu.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; mess, $13 35@13 40; prime mess, $12 25@12 50. Beef quiet; mess, $7 50@9.50; extras, $10 00@12 00; hams dull at $20.00@24.00; tierce nominal; prime mess, $14.00@17.00; India mess, $17.00@18 00. Cut meats steady; hams, 9@12½c; shoulders, 5¾@6½c; middles firm, long clear, 7¼@7½c; short clear, 8@8½c. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam, 8¾@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10c.

CHEESE—Dull at 9@11c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 91c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and weak; superfine, $5 00@5 25; extras, $5 50@6 00; spring wheat family, $9 00. Wheat quiet; red, $1 63; amber, $1 70@1 75. Rye held at 70c. Corn in limited demand; yellow, 63c; mixed Western, 62@63c. Oats dull; mixed, 38@40c; white, 41@42.

WHISKEY—Dull at 90c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Very little doing, and prices unchanged. Wheat active and firm; choice new white, $1.60@1 65; fair to prime, $1 40@1.55; red Western, $1 50@1.55. Corn firm; mixed Western, 62@63c. Oats dull and weak; white, 44@46c; mixed, 40@42½c. Rye dull at 70@75c.

PROVISIONS—Very strong, with good jobbing demand. Mess pork, $13 75@14.00; bulk shoulders, 5¾@5½c; sides, 6¾@7c; clear rib, 7¼@7½c; bacon shoulders 6½c, sides, 7½c; clear rib, 8¼c; sugar cured hams, 14@15c. Lard, 9@9½c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm, at 90c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.47. Corn quiet at 56@57c. Oats quiet; Western, 40c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 8.—Nothing doing; prices nominally unchanged. Freights unchanged. No New York markets received yet (2 p. m.)

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour weak, with rather more inquiry, but prices are unchanged. Wheat unchanged; No. 2 red winter, [illegible]. Barley dull; No. 2 Minnesota spring, 62½c. delivered.

WHISKEY—Unchanged, at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; small lots, $12 25@12.50. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 5c; clear sides, 7c. Bacon dull and lower; shoulders, seller last half the month, 6c; do last half August, 6½c; clear rib, buyer August, 8½c; small cash and order lots of shoulders, 6c; clear rib, 7¾@8c; sugar-cured hams, 12½@13½c. Lard dull and nominal.

HOGS—Steady at $3 60@4.10.

CATTLE—Quiet at 4½@6c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, July 8.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; no sales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.28; No. 2, $1 28½. Corn in fair demand, but lower; No. 2 mixed, 39½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 28½c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 56c. Barley scarce and firm; No. 2, 55c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 9½; Oswego, 14½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1.48@1 50. Corn steady at 48@49c. Rye dull and lower at 70@72c. Oats dull and drooping at 33@37c. Barley dull at 60@70c.

OILS—Linseed oil quiet at 88@90c. Lard oil—Stocks withdrawn in anticipation of higher prices; 70@72c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in light demand, but holders firm; regular, $11 25; city, $14 75. Lard steady; summer, 8c; steam, 8¾c; kettle 8½c. Bulk meats active and higher; shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 6¾@7c; clear, 7c. Bacon in good demand at full prices; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7½c. Sugar-cured hams in demand at 14@14½c.

HOGS—Quiet and unchanged at $4 00@4 40.

WHISKEY—Steady at 84c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; No. 1 red winter, $1 50; No. 2, $1 40. Corn dull; low mixed, 47c. Oats steady at 35c.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 8—TOBACCO—Sales 80 hhds; market unchanged in every respect.

PROVISIONS—Active; mess pork, $11 95. Cash bacon higher; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7¾@8c; clear sides, 8c, packed. Bulk meats higher; sales shoulders at 4½c, loose; asking 6½c for clear rib, and 7¼c for clear sides, loose. Hams firm; fancy sugar cured, 13@13½c. Lard unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 85c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 8—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat 1@2c higher, but quiet; extra white Michigan, $1 61; white Michigan, $1 52; amber Michigan, $1.46; No. 2 canal red, $1 40. Corn quiet; high mixed, 46½c; low mixed, 44c; yellow, 46c; Michigan, 44½c; white, 50c; no grade, 42½c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 34c; No. 2, 30½c; rejected, 25c.

FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; very choice, $8 00@8 25. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.63; No. 1, $1 50; Chicago $1 53; amber, $1 44. Corn dull and lower at 46c. Oats dull and lower at 33c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 8.—COTTON—Dull and nominal; no sales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn meal steady at $3 35. Corn in fair demand and higher at 65@66c. Oats nominally at 40c.

HAY—Choice new, $26 00.

BRAN—Easier at $20 00@21 00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon in fair demand and higher; shoulders, 5½@6c; clear sides, 8½@8¾c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping; jobbing, double, $6 25; treble, $7 75@8 75. Corn firm; mixed, 80c; white mixed, 72c; white, 78c. Oats quiet at 49@55c.

HAY—Prime, $25 00@26 00; choice, $27.00@28 00.

BRAN—$100 00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess, $13.75; now held at $13 00. Bacon scarce and firmer at 5@8@8½c. Hams—Choice sugar cured, 15@16c. Lard quiet; tierce, packed, 9c; refined, 9½c; half-keg, kettle, 10½c; refined, 10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar in good demand; stock decreasing; fair to good fair 8¾@9½c. Coffee, 17@19½c. Molasses—no stock.

WHISKEY—Dull at 85@94c.

STERLING—25@25½; sight, ⅛.

GOLD—113.

COTTON—Dull and nominal; sales: 50 bales good ordinary, at 21½c; low middlings, 23½; middlings, 23½c. Receipts: 117 bales; no exports; stock, 17,699 bales.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 8—PASSED DOWN—Props Badger State, Atlantic, Passaic; barks William Sturgis, Van Valkenburg, Monarch; schrs P. S. Marsh, Marquette, Anna Grover, Waucoma, Golden Rule, Whaling, Roems, Reindeer, Maumee Valley, Corsair, Eureka.

PASSED UP—Props Oneida, Merchant, W. T. Graves, New York, Sheridan, Nebraska; barks Pensaukee, Burnside; scows Pamlico, Charlotte Raab, W. O. Brown, Czar.

WIND—Northeast.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 8.—PASSED UP—Props Philadelphia, Arizona, Bradbury; barks Erastus Corning, Burnside; schrs Onondaga, Angus Smith, Mears, Aldebaran, Nabob.

PASSED DOWN—Bark Jane Bell; schr Fred. Morse.

WIND—Northeast.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., July 8.—RIVER.—Arrived—Canal-boat Andrew Jackson, from Peru, corn for Chicago. Departed—Nothing.

CANAL—Passed in—Andrew Jackson, corn for Chicago. Passed out—Monte Christo, lumber; Florence, Excelsior, B. A. Thorp, and Oak Leaf, all with dimension stone for Peoria. The B. A. Thorp drew four feet five inches, and the Oak Leaf four feet three in the canal, but both have lighted to four feet.

Latest from the Sault Canal.

The following vessels passed through the canal on the dates specified as given by the Canal Superintendent: On the 30th—Up—Props St. Paul, H. B. Tuttle; schrs J. W. Nicolas, Geo. H. Ely, Evelyn Bates, Willie Keller, Grace Murray; bark Superior, and prop Mineral Rock. July 1—Up—Props St. Louis, Robt. Holland, Champlain, Government steamer Surveyor; prop Norman; schrs S. Kanter, Amoskeag, Starlight, F. Sigel. Down—Schrs Middlesex, Harvest Queen, Harvest Home; prop Nashua. Down, June 30, none. July 2—Up—Schrs Unadilla and J. S. Gross. Down—Prop Equinox. Depth of water 11 feet 7 inches on lower mitre sill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Beautiful Oil Chromo OF The First Pipe,

Given to each customer of the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA COMPANY, 116 West Washington-st., corner Desplaines. It is unnecessary to give a description of this little gem, as the wee begone pale-face of the boy tells the whole story. The best and freshest Teas and Coffees in the city for sale at importers' prices.

"OUR HOME ON THE HILLSIDE," Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.

Largest and best appointed Hygienic Institute in the United States. Commands finest scenery in Western New York. Pure air; soft spring water; good table; skillful physicians; kind attendants; reasonable terms. The place par excellence for genuine rest and recovery of health, in summer or winter. Reached from New York city, Rochester and Buffalo by Erie Rail road. Two trains each way daily. Send stamp for circular. Address JAMES H. JACKSON, Secretary "Our Home," Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.

Charles Heidsick, CHAMPAGNE, DRY SILLERY AND EXTRA. For sale by SHULTZE & TAILER, Sole Agents, New York.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER 3 times a day cure Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Catarrh of the Bladder, Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet, Brick-dust Deposit, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver. It is not a spring water. For Sale by all Druggists.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales. FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 46 South Desplaines-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

STOKES' HIPPODROME.

S. O. STOKES' ROMAN Hippodrome and Circus, COMBINED WITH MITCHELL'S ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE, For Six Afternoons and Evenings, On Lot Corner 22d and State-sts. July 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

Forty Star Performers in the Ring.

The most renowned Lady Riders in the world. The Wonderful Japs, thirteen in number, in their performances of daring never before seen on the face of the earth. Professor Chapman's stud of schooled horses and ponies. The monster performing Bear, SAMPSON. The only riding goat that leaps objects and accomplishes the great hurdle act. The unrivalled STOKES FAMILY. The greatest Circus performers. The Belle of Japan will slide on rope from top of canvas to the street.

GLOBE THEATRE. IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE SPECTACULAR MILITARY DRAMA, The Lancers! GRAND MARCH OF AMAZONS! DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY! Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. Monday, July 8, and during the week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Engagement of the renowned and justly celebrated Irish Comedian Mr. J. M. WARD, and the popular Tragedienne, Miss WINNETTE MONTAGUE. Monday and Tuesday evenings, and Wednesday Matinee, the great Irish Drama, PEEP O' DAY! Introducing Songs, Dances, and Irish Eccentricities, and the principal scenes from the DONNYBROOK FAIR.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE. Positively ONE WEEK ONLY, commencing MONDAY, July 8. First appearance in this city in ten years of the original and only TONY PASTOR, AND HIS ENTIRE TROUPE [from Tony Pastor's Opera House, N. Y.]. The greatest combination of artists ever seen. Look at the list of names—Jennie Engel, Ella Wesner, Kitty O'Niel, Mlle Fountainbleau, Harrigan and Hart, Billy Carter, Frank Kerns, Frank Girard, Professor M. O'Reardan, Johnny Manning, Tony Pastor, with a complete Orchestra and Brass Band. Admission as usual. N. D. ROBERTS, Business Manager.

JENNIE HIGHT, The legitimate and versatile dramatic artist, will commence her starring season August 26. Wanted, a string and brass band. Ladies and gentlemen of the profession wishing engagements will please address H. A. HIGHT, Fort Wayne, Ind.

BOLTS, NAILS, &c.

AMERICAN BOLT AND NUT WORKS. L. M. DAYTON, 184 Second st, Cincinnati, O. Bridge Bolts, Building Bolts, Fish-Bar Bolts, Carriage Bolts, Fire Bolts, Machine Bolts, Lag Screws, Washers, Hot Pressed Nuts.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. CAPITAL, $5,000,000 IN GOLD! SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President. L. A. VON HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

THIS COMPANY will loan in gold or currency, and in sums not less than $5,000, *without commissions*, for long periods on Real Estate, improved or in course of improvement in Chicago, through a Committee composed of the following named gentlemen: Wm. F. Coolbaugh, Esq., Chairman; Solomon A. Smith, Esq., Wirt Dexter, Esq., Henry W. King, Esq., Heman G. Powers, Esq. Applications received and forms furnished at the Office of the Company, S. W. corner Madison and State-sts., Rooms 2 and 3. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary. Chicago, June 1, 1872.

Loans Negotiated On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 79 South Canal-st.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Dimension Stone

Required in the Construction of the New Government Buildings at Chicago, Ill.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed new United States Government building at Chicago, Illinois, all of the Dimension Stone required in its construction. The species of stone from which a selection will be made will be confined to Granites, Marbles, or Sand-stones, and the qualities especially insisted upon will be uniformity of color and texture, and durability, and their capacity for working under the chisel or hammer, one sample 12x12x12, showing on each face a different kind of cutting, and on one the natural fracture of the stone, must be submitted in all cases.

No stone that has not been tested by actual use in buildings for at least ten years, will be considered, and absolute proof that it has been so used for that period must be furnished. The stone must further have a good grain, and be free from all discoloring substances, and the quarry from which it is procured must be fully opened and capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired, within one year.

About 280,000 cubic feet of stone will be required; the size of the stones cannot now be given, but will approximate 80 feet; the largest stones will not probably contain over 300 cubic feet.

The stone will be ordered on a schedule of net sizes in order that the contractor may make proper allowance for cutting in the quarrying, and on this schedule payment shall be made.

Bidders will state how soon they can commence the delivery of the stone, and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum sizes of stone that can be obtained from their quarry.

No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished. A certificate from the Recorder of the county in which the quarry is situated, that the bidder is the owner or lessee of the quarry, must accompany each bid.

All proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or Collector of Customs at Chicago, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the government, as security for the faithful performance of the contract, the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract; said lease to authorize the government to take full possession of the quarry, and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of such default.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for Dimension Stone," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for 9,000 cubic yards more or less Granite Limestone, or other hard, durable stone, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete. The proposals to be accompanied by a sample of the stone.

Proposals will be made by the cubic yard, and will be received by weight; the weight of a yard to be ascertained by the Superintendent by measuring accurately and weighing the same.

All bids must be made on the printed form to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or the Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill., and will be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him.

All of the concrete stone needed will require to be delivered within forty days after the contract is entered into.

The right to reject any or all the bids is reserved.

Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope and indorsed, "Proposal for concrete stone, new Government buildings, Chicago, Ill.," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

Office of the International Navigation Company, Proprietors of the Red Star (Antwerp) Line. Philadelphia, July 3, 1872.

Specifications, estimates, plans, and proposals are invited for an elevator, to be constructed at Philadelphia during the present season. The following will be some of its principal features: It will be founded on piles, will be of timber, with slate roof and outside fire walls of brick. It must store 400,000 bushels and be capable of discharging from cars 5,000 bushels per hour and into three vessels at once. It will be built near the end of a pier, 250 feet wide, so that vessels can receive grain from its front and also from both its flanks. It is proposed to make it 180 feet in length, measured across the pier. It must be provided with engine and boiler and all appliances, and must be arranged for a future increase of capacity. The company reserve the right to reject any and all bids. For further information address JAMES A. WRIGHT, President, 115 Walnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

To Railroad Contractors.

OFFICE OF BALTIMORE SHORT LINE R. W. CO., ATHENS, O., July 4, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office on the 1st DAY OF AUGUST, 1872, until 4 o'clock p. m., for the grading and masonry of eighteen sections, averaging about one mile in length, of the Baltimore Short Line Railway, in the counties of [illegible] and Washington. These sections embrace large quantities of masonry, excavation and embankment, and are worthy of the attention of experienced contractors for heavy work.

The work now offered for competition is the same for which proposals were received in October, 1871, but which was not then let on account of legal impediments. All bids heretofore made will be considered as withdrawn.

Specifications and forms for contract will be in readiness for exhibition at this office on and after July 25.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved to the Railway Company.

JOHN WADDLE, Pres't.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., General Merchandise And Real Estate Auctioneers, Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER. 148 Michigan-av. Dry Goods and Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Notions, &c., &c., AT AUCTION, On WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 10, at 9½ o'clock. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO. 1 and 2 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av. CLOSING OUT SALE On WEDNESDAY, July 10, at 9 1-2 a. m., We move into our new store, 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st. on Thursday, July 11, and must close out all consignments of spring style BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS Before we leave present location. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

By J. B. CHAMBERS & CO. BANKRUPTCY. Over $150,000 worth of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS AT AUCTION. At No. 97 South Desplaines-st., in Plummer's new block, near Madison-st., commencing on Monday, July 8, 1872. Sales to continue from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of, the whole being sold without reserve, in lots to suit all for cash. Sales commence at 10 a. m., 2 and 7:30 p. m.

By ELISON & FOSTER. IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION OF OVER Two Hundred FINE OIL PAINTINGS AT STORE No. 138 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av., commencing Thursday, July 11, at 8 o'clock P. M.; and continuing until all are sold. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BY J. H. PIKE. AUCTION SALE. Parties leaving the city, and breaking up housekeeping, have sent us a large amount of Household Goods and Furniture, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Pictures, Lounges, Stoves, Crockery, Carpets, etc.; nearly all as good as new, which we will sell to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, July 10, at 10 a. m., at No. 751 West Lake-st. All who are in want of good bargains, will do well to be on hand. J. H. PIKE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE. By J. E. HOYT, 142 West Madison-st. 68 crates of White Granite Ware, to be sold by crates to the trade; direct importation from Staffordshire, England. The sale to commence WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 9:30, sharp. WILLIAM E. DAY, Auctioneer.

By WM. WIRT, Salesroom, No. 22 North Canal-st. Entire stock of Groceries and Fixtures, Bar and Bar Fixtures, in whole or in part, to suit purchasers, northwest corner Fourth and Union-sts., will positively be sold, without reserve, to-day, Tuesday, at 10 o'clock a. m.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Roofing Materials AND BUILDING FELT. Send for Circulars and Samples. BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 East Madison-st., Chicago.

WINDOW SHADES.

EVERYBODY NEEDS A convenient and durable shade fixture, which will roll a shade DOWN FROM THE TOP, or raise from the bottom, securing light and VENTILATION, with complete privacy in the room when desired. This want is supplied by HALL'S MAGIC SHADE FIXTURE, with which light and air may be admitted or excluded at any portion of the window. They are easily substituted on rollers of other fixtures now in use. Don't fail to send for them in your shades. For sale by shade dealers generally, and by the CHICAGO CURTAIN FIXTURE CO., sole manufacturers, 101 West Lake-st., Chicago.

IRON WORKS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO., ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, CINCINNATI, O., MANUFACTURE Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, and will continue the Commission business as heretofore. We shall be glad to serve all our old customers and as many new ones as desire our services. Particular attention given to buying and selling Grain, Provisions, etc., on margins. PARKER, SPRAGUE & CO. Chicago, June 1, 1872. R. S. PARKER, formerly Parker, Culton & Sprague. HAROLD SPRAGUE, late Culton & Sprague. Temporary office No. 229 Washington-st., Room 5.

Copartnership Notice.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Charles Goldstein, formerly of Roche, Goldstein & Farrell, has this date been admitted a partner in my business at No. 131 Michigan av., under the firm name and style of Boss & Goldstein, where they will carry on the distilling of the celebrated Swan Gin and Malaga Brandy. EDWARD BOSS.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Schott, Saasen, Bates & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued as before, under the name of Saasen & Bates, who are authorized to collect all debts due to the above firm and will pay all debts against the same. JOSEPH SCHOTT, JOHN G. SAASEN, C. S. BATES, SEBASTIAN SCHOTT. Chicago, July 2, 1872.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

White Star Line. NEW YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world. OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, 5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, General Agent. Or to the White Star Line Office, 374 Wabash av., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

CUNARD MAIL LINE. Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Cuba	July 10	Batavia	July 13
Scotia	July 17	Algeria	July 20
Java	July 24	Parthia	June 27

And from Boston every Tuesday. Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected. Steerage Passage, $30, currency. Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 71 South Market-st., Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest: VILLE DE PARIS, PEREIRE, WASHINGTON, EUROPE, ST. LAURENT, VILLE DU HAVRE. Appointed to sail on every alternate Saturday. Price of passage, in gold, (including wine): First Cabin, $125; Second Cab. $75. Excursion tickets at a reduction of 10 per cent. The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers either going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the favorite route, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. For Freight or Passage, apply at the office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y., or to H. HAROLD, Agent, 51 West Madison-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships, Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates. For Chicago will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVIDSHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 33 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.
A. BUTTERS & CO.,
...ral Merchandise
...eal Estate Auctioneers,
... and 57 South Canal-st.
ELISON & FOSTER.
148 Michigan-av.
...oods and Clothing,
...and Shoes, Notions, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION,
...DAY MORNING, July 10, at 9½ o'clock.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.
...OSING OUT SALE
...SDAY, July 10, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
...our new store, 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-... July 11, and must close out all con-... spring style
...OTS, SHOES
...D SLIPPERS
...ve present location.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.
...B. CHAMBERS & CO.
...NKRUPTCY.
...000 worth of Foreign and Domes...
...RY GOODS
AT AUCTION,
...th Desplaines-st., in Plummer's new ... Madison-st., commencing on Monday. Sales to continue from day to day until ... is disposed of, the whole being sold ... in lots to suit all for cash. Sales ... 10 a. m., 2 and 7:30 p. m.
ELISON & FOSTER.
...ANT SALE AT AUCTION
OF OVER
...wo Hundred
...OIL PAINTINGS
AT STORE
...enty second st.; near Wabash-... ncing Thursday, July 11, at 8 ...; and continuing until all are ...
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.
BY J. H. PIKE.
...CTION SALE.
...ing the city, and breaking up house-... large amount of Household ... Furniture, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, Pictures, ... Crockery, Carpets, etc.; nearly all ..., which we will sell to the highest bid-... ESDAY, July 10, at 10 a. m., at No. 751 ... All who are in want of good bargains, ... be on hand.
J. H. PIKE & CO., Auctioneers.
...UCTION SALE.
... HOYT, 142 West Madison-st.
... White Granite Ware, to be sold by ... direct importation from Staf-... The sale to commence WED-... 10, at 9:30, sharp
WILLIAM E. DAY, Auctioneer.
By WM. WIKT,
...room, No. 23 North Canal-st.
... of Groceries and Fixtures, Bar and ... in whole or in part, to suit purchasers, ... corner Fourth and Union sts. Will post-... without reserve, to-day, Tuesday, at 10
...LDING MATERIAL.
...ng Materials
AND
...LDING FELT.
...r Circulars and Samples.
..., ARNOLD & KIMBALL,
...st Madison-st., Chicago.
...INDOW SHADES.
...YBODY NEEDS
... and durable shade fixture, which wi... DOWN FROM THE TOP, or raise ... securing light and ...
...ENTILATION.
... privacy in the room when desired. ... supplied by
...MAGIC SHADE FIXTURE,
... light and air may be admitted or ex-... portion of the window. They are easily ... rollers of other fixtures now in use. ... them in operation. For sale by shade ... by the CHICAGO CURTAIN ... sole manufacturers, 161 West Lake-...
IRON WORKS.
...RANKIN & CO.,
...CTURAL IRON WORKS,
...INCINNATI, O.,
MANUFACTURE
...onts, Doors and Shutters,
...ork, Glass Pavements,
...Mantels, Railing, &c.
...ARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
...ARTNERSHIP.
...gned have this day entered into co-... and will continue the Commission busi-... before. We shall be glad to serve all our ... and as many new ones as desire our ... attention or attention given to buying and ... Provisions, etc., on margins. PARK-... & CO.
... 1 1872
... formerly Parker, Culton & Sprague. ... late Culton & Sprague. Tem-... No. 229 Washington-st., Room 5
...rtnership Notice.
... given that Mr. Charles Goldstein, ... Goldstein & Farrell, has this date ... a partner in my business at No. 133 ... under the firm name and style of Boss ... will carry on the distilling ... Swan Gin and Malaga Brandy.
EDWARD BOSS.
...SOLUTION NOTICES.
...ISSOLUTION.
...chott, Saasen, Bates & Co., has this ... by mutual consent. The business ... as before, under the name of Saasen ... authorized to collect all debts due ... and will pay all debts against the same.
JOSEPH SCHOTT,
JOHN G. SAASEN,
C. S. BATES,
SEBASTIAN SCHOTT.
... 2, 1872
...EAN STEAMSHIPS.
...ite Star Line
...CORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and ... powered steamships; the six largest in the world.
CELTIC, REPUBLIC,
BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
... Sailing from New ... from Liverpool on THURS-... at Cork Harbor the day following. ... Star Dock. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey
... accommodations (for all classes) unri-... safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, ... rooms, and bath-rooms in mid-... least motion is felt. Surgeon and ... company any these steamers.
..., $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. ... to send for friends from the old coun-... steerage prepaid certificates, $32, cur-...
... booked to or from all parts of America, ... Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, ... Drafts granted at the lowest ... from £1 upward. For inspection of ... information apply at the Company's ... Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, General Agent,
White Star Line Office, 174 Wabash av.
A. LAGERGREN, Agent.
...RD MAIL LINE
... lished in 1840. Steam between
...K, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN,
...AND LIVERPOOL.
... New York. From New York.
... July 10 Batavia ... July 13
... July 17 Algeria ... July 20
... July 24 Parthia ... June 27
... from Boston every Tuesday.
... Passage $80, $100, and $130, gold. ... at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans ... view and Berths selected.
... Passage, $30, currency.
... booked to and from all parts of Europe ... Drafts on Great Britain, Ire-... Continent. Bills of Lading for merchan-... Europe issued in connection with ... Michigan Southern Railway.
P. H. DU VERNET,
... Agent, 71 South Market-st., Chi-...
...DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
... Transatlantic Company's Mail Steam-... New York and Havre, calling at Brest ...
... PARIS, PEREIRE,
...TON, EUROPE,
...NT, VILLE DU HAVRE,
... sail on every alternate Saturday. ... (including wine); First ...
... tickets at a reduction of 10 per cent. ... of this line do not carry steerage pas-... American travellers either going to, or re-... the Continent of Europe, by taking this ... avoid both transit by English railway ... and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides ... trouble, and expense.
... Passage apply at the office of ... MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y. ... to H. MAROIS, agent, ... 91 West Madison st., Chicago.
...orley's Line of Steamships.
... between London, Quebec and Mon-... goods and passengers at low through ... will be found the cheapest and ... CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., ... GIDSHAW, Montreal, and for passage ... 16 West Madison-st., Chicago.

SUMMER ACROSS THE SEA.

NUMBER THREE.

LONDON WEATHER AND WALKS.

One may see London with very little street-walking; but it is so annoying to have either to call a cab, or to keep one in attendance, that my London riding is confined chiefly to the long routes, leading to and from my Brixton suburb lodging-place. This is some miles from "the City," and may be reached, as I incline, by "tram," or omnibus, or steam-carriage. There is one peculiarity of tramway and omnibus travel alike, which seems to me worthy of introduction into our Western cities. The carriages are all provided with an upper deck, where there are really more seats than in the body of the vehicle. "Licensed to carry twenty-two inside and twenty-four outside," is the conspicuous sign of the tram," and something like it of the omnibus, and this rule is never violated. In fair weather these outside seats are eagerly sought after, and, in all weather, generally occupied.

Of London weather, my first week's experience was most discouraging. It was June,—the month of English loveliness by calendar; but not a ray of it beamed upon the great city. There was gloom, and fog, and mist, when all these did not concentrate into down-pouring rain. This, day after day, and rarely a rift in the clouds to let me make sure there was a sun in London! In spite of it, however, I walked persistently; walked to shake off, if I might, the depression which was fast becoming a hideous burden. I was choked with the atmosphere, and chilled to my bones, in spite of wraps. In such circumstances, I did the Abbey, the Cathedral, the Tower, the Temple, the Crystal Palace, and the Great Exhibition,—deploring the climatic condition which made the splendid grounds and gardens, with their tempting but saturated verdure and weeping rhododendrons, "*taboo*" to my feet,—longing for swarded and daisied paths.

But even rain in London stops sometimes. And it stopped a week ago, giving place to bright skies, and to airs changed from chill to fervid and oppressive. For some days past, my locomotion in London, in the gay and glittering thoroughfares of Regent and Oxford streets, in the crowded Strand, in Cheapside, in Holborn, and even in the magnificent parks, has been more deliberate, and, on the whole, more trying, than even when I followed the busy street-sweepers, whose broad scrapers and brooms cleaned off the pavements at intervals of every few minutes, while yet the rain was coming down as if it would never cease.

There may be beautiful weather in London, as a whole week of it just completed attests; weather for the innumerable "Gardens" of Science and Sport, with which London and its environs abound. In such weather, the swift "penny" steamboat trips from Lambeth to London Bridge are extremely pleasant and popular with all classes.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

At this magnificent old shrine, what visitor to London fails to begin his pilgrimage? If he were personally indifferent to what he might behold, caring as little for the old as for the new, it is, nevertheless, quite probable that he would be drawn or directed, as the case might be, to take his first minute outlook upon the architectural attractions of this city near Westminster Bridge. If his quarters were at the Charing Cross Hotel, as they might be very satisfactorily, he would have but a little distance to traverse before he stood in the musing shadows of the sublime sanctuary named at the head of this paragraph.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

It contrasts its splendid but time-and-smoke-stained exterior with the modern and glittering arabesques, in stone and gold, of the new "Palace of Westminster," known more familiarly as the "Parliament Houses." These are of vast extent, of most pretentious and costly elaboration, with glaring faults, that take all their confessed and exceptional architectural beauties to atone for them, and of aspect so imposing, in spite of its meretriciousness, that the common eye would rest upon it to the overlooking of the sombre majesty and awful supremacy of grandeur, standing only just apart, in the model Cathedral of all time called Westminster Abbey.

THE TOMBS OF KINGS.

It is a great disadvantage of this grand old shrine that it is so encroached upon by buildings upon one of the sides and the rear; in spite of which it stands in simple magnificence of architectural and historical individuality, without a peer in London. Within its walls the English monarchs have been crowned and buried for centuries. The works of art which emblazon and glorify its walls and chapels, in commemoration of its mighty dead, are, in themselves, an epitome of the progress of sculpture for a thousand years.

To describe these, or the great Minster itself, is quite apart from my purpose. I felt their irresistible power and charm as I followed the verger, in his silk robes, now through the nave and side-aisles, but more especially the sequestered chapels, into which the public is not admitted with absolute freedom. [illegible] the finest of all, and they are crowded with effigies, shrines, tombs, tablets, and statues which proclaim the departed splendor of England's Royal sons and daughters.

POETS' CORNER.

Quite apart from these, and in what is called "The Poets' Corner," lies the dust of men not royal by birth and blood, but by the noble heritage of genius; and ... monuments of Shakspeare, Milton, Addison, Macaulay, and Dickens ... in the common heart more than the Gothic canopies and stately mausoleums of Kings and Queens.

SIZE OF THE ABBEY.

The size of the building is hardly realized from any exterior view of it which may be obtained. It is over 400 feet in length, besides the Chapel of Henry the Seventh, stretching over another hundred still. The vast height of the nave, the splendid columns which divide it from the side-aisles, the richly-sculptured screen that fronts the choir, and, beyond these, the dim and bewildering forest of architectural splendors that grow into the grand arch over the clustering chapels,—these all, with the added effect of profuse mural sculptures, and the richly-ornamented windows, make up a whole of marvellous beauty.

Inside this shrine of antiquity and departed human greatness, busy, bewildering London sinks into forgetfulness, albeit you may see, from the very casements of the Abbey, the glitter and glare of the courts and halls where, at the very moment, Lords and Commoners are engaged in the legislative councils and conflicts which are the throbs of the modern English heart and national life.

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSES.

These are so near to Westminster Abbey that they cannot be separated from it in view, and are too closely linked with it in their national significance and uses to be left out of my records. Perhaps the mass of sculptured stone is entitled to be called, as it has been, "the grandest Gothic structure in the world." It is unquestionably of aspect most imposing, and, although situated on the very edge of the Thames, makes its very site commanding. It stretches its river front almost a thousand feet, rising here and there into towers and turrets, and presenting everywhere a gorgeous profusion of sculpture and tracery which makes the effect almost monotonous with richness. Imagine eight acres of ground covered with the most costly elaborations of wrought stone, here swinging into a grand clock-tower over 300 feet high, and, at the opposite extremity, flanked by a still mightier and loftier upreach of stone pinnacles and crockets,—the grandest tower, indeed, for size, in the world.

This great modern palace of civilization is well worthy of the visitor's minute inspection, without and within, where, for the latter purpose, he is provided with a ticket which opens to him on Saturdays the most richly-adorned chambers and corridors, including the Halls of Lords and Commons, the Prince's Chamber, the exquisite Octagon Hall, the legislative lobbies, and some others quite as magnificent in their details.

ITS DEFECTS.

Money and art have been lavished profusely upon this great national edifice, and perhaps it is hypercritical to find fault with it. Yet even Englishmen do this very freely; grumbling, however, if Yankees do more than assent to their free strictures. These embrace the outside and inside alike of the vast edifice. It is generally deplored that the stone of which it is built is so variable with time and the trying climate that its arabesque ornamentation must be impaired. Inside, the greatest mistake is the meagreness, in every respect, but especially in size, of the Hall of the Commons. Neither of its session-halls is of dimensions proportioned to the mammoth areas of the Palace. But the Commons is no larger than a moderate-sized chapel. In both halls, the members sit on long benches, and have no desks before them. The Speaker's chair and the Clerk's desk are ranged in the aisle between the benches, which are divided, in local as well as in political "opposition."

The Government has already expended £3,000,000 on the erection, embellishment, and maintenance of the splendid fabric. Just now, the prolonged session of the House at night is indicated to the people by a brilliant gas-light glowing among the gilded crockets and finials of the clock-tower, the dials of the clock beneath being, all night long, illuminated, and visible far and near.

I dined, with an obliging friend, in the restaurant of the "House," where a stranger may be introduced (and a dinner, *à la carte*, be had at a very reasonable price, considering the splendors above and around on every hand). My first experience of "the Strangers' Gallery" in the Hall of the Commons was not a fascinating one. A local question on education—was under discussion, and the eloquence it originated did not tempt me to endure long the closeness of the hall.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

The grand attraction in the House, for a long time, has been a debate upon the Alabama question, in comparison with which all other topics are tame. The recent unhappy "hitch" in the negotiations has given pause to this grand Parliamentary pastime, and thinned the galleries of both houses in a marked ratio. There is a profound feeling of regret, in all the circles into which I have yet come, at this unexpected stagnation of the affair. Whenever it is alluded to, I have been assured with great earnestness, and I doubt not with equal sincerity, that the English people deeply deplore the long delay in its adjustment. Taking this expression with the salt of a due recognition of the unqualified confidence of Englishmen in the virtue of their position as to the impossibility that the "indirect" claims shall be considered at Geneva, I doubt not all England's hearty acquiescence in it.

Within a day or two, men representing not directly the politics, but certainly the virtues, of the Kingdom,—and in very different walks of life,—have taken pains to express themselves to, me with more than ordinary English warmth, on this mooted point; and, when I have answered their pledges of national amity, good will, and unity, with a simple assurance that the American people would count it an immeasurable calamity to have any conflict with the Mother Country more serious than that of opinion, they have said, "Thank God! then we shall settle the matter in the right way." I could add to this simple statement names of distinguished persons, if such disclosure were not, perhaps, too personal.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL AND HIS AMERICAN VISIT.

Perhaps I may even dare to say that only yesterday Professor Tyndall, in an interview I had with him in the Library of the Royal Institution, concerning his proposed visit to the United States, uttered sentiments of such breadth and nobleness of international amity and unity, as the imperative necessity of Englishmen and Americans, as would have brought down the applause of any audience upon our side.

I have ventured to name Prof. Tyndall, because he is really coming to us in October. I was only too glad of the opportunity afforded me to offer him, in behalf of our people, the warmest congratulations, and to pledge him welcome most cordial both as the foremost scientist of the age, and as a man much worthily esteemed the next successor of the lamented Farraday. He grasped my hand with great eagerness, and said his only fear was, that his American friends were making too much of him, and that he could not come up to their flattering expectations of him and of his scientific expositions.

TO THE ALPS AND THEN WESTWARD.

I may add, that his *work* for the summer is finished, and he goes immediately into his favorite haunts—the Alpine glaciers—for recuperation. He is limited to a month's visit to our country, which will be inadequate for all the engagements that will be pressed upon him. He "must be back," he assures me, "by the Christmas holidays." His fine, expressive, and amiable yet highly individualized face, will be a glad sight to tens of thousands in the United States, and his splendid expositions and demonstrations of advanced physics will give, doubtless, a new impulse to popular science in the midst of us. He will carry with him both help and apparatus of the highest order. All lecture arrangements are made for him by the Smithsonian Institute. As he naively expressed himself to me, "A number of your gentlemen united in assuring me that there was *a pot of money* awaiting me if I would come, but I *don't want the money*. It is not for that I would go, but for the sake of Science, and good will, and international friendship." The West will vie with the East in giving welcome to such a man as John Tyndall. His visit will be a national delight, and his progress an ovation to noble learning and to great personal worth alike.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, July 8.

Financial affairs in this city are working smoothly and prosperously. The demand for legitimate accommodation to merchants is fair and the loans of the banks are already large; but the deposits also are larger than ever before, and the steady increase of banking capital and bank deposits here are an assurance that Chicago is rapidly assuming the position of one of the most important financial markets in the United States. Just for the present the heats of summer produce a langor in all business, and many of our bankers are either off for short vacations or preparing to start soon. The last nine months have been a period of unusual mental strain, particularly to bankers, and many feel the necessity for, and all would be benefited by, a few weeks' relaxation between now and the intense activity that will characterize business and finances here after the first of September.

Exchange was rather firm to-day at from 50c to 25c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks.

THE DEMAND FOR INVESTMENTS.

The July dividend and interest disbursements in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia alone will amount to about one hundred millions of dollars. The setting afloat of so much capital, which goes into the hands of those who will naturally seek new [illegible], has advanced the price of government bonds so much that it is anticipated Mr. Boutwell will not be able to obtain the $5,000,000 of bonds called for in his July programme at par in gold, and the only means for depleting the Treasury of its surplus gold will be to call in another batch of the 5-20s of 1862. But even this means of getting the gold out of the Treasury would not afford any relief for the present. It is necessary to give several months' notice of the calling in of the bonds for redemption, and even when that is done and the time expires, the bonds do not come in promptly, as many of the holders either do not find it out, or will not believe it, until payment on their coupons is refused. Even of the 5-20s of 1862 called in last fall, and on which the interest ceased May 1, $8,000,000 are yet outstanding.

On the other hand, if Mr. Boutwell attempts to sell gold to reduce the Treasury balance, he will deplete the market of currency and make it scarce just at the season it is most needed for marketing the crops in the fall.

ERIE.

The Erie election which took place to-day indicates no probability of the road passing into the control of Vanderbilt or any one else who is likely to regenerate its management. On the contrary, the tendency of the price of Erie stock indicates the reverse: On Saturday it was quoted at 59, this morning it opened at 58 5-8, and by noon had declined to 56 7-8.

BANK APPRENTICES.

A correspondent of an Eastern paper suggests the propriety of establishing the system of apprenticeship for boys and young men who expect to become bank clerks, tellers, and, eventually, cashiers or even Presidents. It is very properly suggested that boys should be given the same opportunity to acquire a knowledge of the banking business that they now have to learn the dry goods, grocery, or any other mercantile occupation. As things are now, bank clerks are recruited from that large army of young men who are ready to take hold of any kind of business that will give them a living. They frequently have a superficial smattering of several kinds of business but no intimate knowledge of any. The practical adoption of a system of employing none but those regularly trained by apprenticeship would doubtless be of benefit to both capitalists and employes. Banking is a business which of all others depends upon system and order for its success, and it would probably be a good plan for such of our large banks as expect to become permanent institutions to take one or two boys whose duty should be to do everything that offers about the bank, and whose object should be to acquire a knowledge of all departments of the practice of banking.

THE BULLION IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND had decreased half a million pounds for the week ending July 5, owing to the payment of the First of July Interest on the British Funds. All Dividends below £5, or involving the fractional part of £5 are paid in coin, the smallest denomination of Bank of England notes being £5. The decrease, however, is considered temporary, and no raise in the bank rate of discount is anticipated, as would have been the case if the falling off had been from other causes that would take the coin out of Great Britain.

THE SAN FRANCISCO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, which proposes to build a road from San Francisco to St. Louis in opposition to the Central and Union Pacifics, has inaugurated its work by leasing the Pacific Railroad of Missouri for a period of 999 years, the Atlantic & Pacific guarantying 5 per cent per annum on double the amount of the present stock of the Pacific of Missouri (which now stands at $3,635,750) for the first two years; 6 per cent for the next two years, and 7 per cent for the remaining 995 years. The Pacific Railroad of Missouri extends from St. Louis to Kansas City, 283 miles, with a branch from the latter place northward to Atchison, 46 miles. The next step would naturally be a negotiation for the control of the Kansas Pacific, extending from Kansas City to Denver, 638 miles, which would leave between 1,300 and 1,400 miles of road to build from that point to San Francisco. It is reported that San Francisco will donate $10,000,000 toward building this road, and the question of St. Louis donating a similar sum is being agitated in that city.

CALIFORNIA FLOUR FOR ASIA.

The following is from the San Francisco *Real Estate Circular*—which, by the way, notwithstanding its special title, is one of the best records published of the material progress of the Pacific Coast:

The Sacramento *Union* lately published an article in which it expressed the belief that China and Japan, rather than Europe, would be the future consumers of our surplus grain. The *Union* takes this view because it supposes that flour can be made to supplant rice in the households of the Orientals. In this it is mistaken. Under all circumstances, and at any price, those people prefer rice. The flour we send them is used rather as a luxury, as we use candy, than as a staple article of food. They make small wafer like cakes of it, which are used as a sort of dessert after and between meals. The *Union* quotes an absurd statement of Prof Carr—that it costs but $3 a ton to ship wheat to China—and therefrom argues that our farmers will have a much more profitable market there for their surplus grain than in Europe. The fact, however, is, wheat is not carried to China, even by sailing-vessels, for less than $5 per ton; and but few sailing-vessels go there, except with special cargoes, for the carriage of which they are nearly always chartered before they arrive here at all. Nearly all the grain sent to China and Japan from this port is shipped on the mail-steamers, by which line $8 per ton is charged. The Chinese and Japanese are fonder of rice, and more set in the desire to have it, than the Irishman is for potatoes, the Englishman for beef and beer, or the German for lager. Until this deeply-rooted national taste is changed—which cannot be accomplished in less than two or three generations at least—the people of the Orient will be, comparatively, but small consumers of our grain. The most of it always has been sent to Europe in the past, and thither it will be sent in the future.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	116⅞	117⅛
5-20s of '62	114⅜	114⅝
5-20s of '64	114⅜	114⅝
5-20s of '65	115⅛	115⅜
5-20s of '65 January and July	113¾	114
5-20s of '67 January and July	114⅞	115⅛
5-20s of '68 January and July	114⅛	114⅜
10-40s	112⅛	....
United States new 5 per cents	113⅛	....
United States currency 6s	114⅛	114⅜
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	..	100 & int.
Illinois county and town 10s	..	95@98
Chicago City 7s	..	100 & int.
Cook County 7s	..	100 & int.
Eastern Exchange	1-10@par	1-10 prem.
Gold Exchange	..	113⅜
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	109½@109¾@110	110@110⅜

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Monday, July 8.

CITY PROPERTY.

Calumet av, n of Twenty-ninth st, e f, 25 ft to alley, with improvements, dated February 8; consideration, $6,250.

Lot 47, in Block 9 of Blocks 31 and 32, in Sec 33, 39, 14, dated July 6; consideration, $1,100.

Lots 22 to 25, in Block 3, in Central Park Addition, dated July 1; consideration, $5,454.

Lots 26 to 28, in same, dated July 1; consideration, $4,418.

Logan st, between Hickory st and Archer av, n e f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 10; consideration, $550.

Lot 44, in Block 5, of s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated June 18; consideration, $900.

Stanton av, bet Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts, w f, 231x250 ft, dated June 25; consideration, $23,100.

Lots 24 and 25, in Block 4, and Lots 48 to 50 and 77 to 80, in Block 13, all in Sec 7, 39, 14, dated May 24; consideration, $6,660.

Lot 52, on n e cor of Nutt and Evans sts, with buildings, dated July 6; consideration, $1,145.

Lot 6, in Block 5 in Ward's Block 12, Sheffield's Addition, dated June 28; consideration, $600.

Milwaukee av, 250 ft n w of Cleaver st, s w f, 25x144¼ ft, also Cornell st, bet Chase and Noble sts, s f, 33½ ft to alley, dated July 1; consideration, $2,500.

Langley st, near Thirty-eighth st, e f, 20x112½ ft, dated July 1; consideration, $6,500.

Main st, bet Thirty-first and Wrong sts, s w f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 21; consideration, $600.

Milwaukee av, 250 ft n w of Cleaver st, s w f, 25 x114¼ ft, also Cornell st, bet Chase and Noble sts, s f, 33½ ft to alley, dated July 3; consideration, $2,500.

Shurtleff av, bet Whitehouse place and Thirty-first st, e f, 24½x125½ ft, dated July 5; consideration, $1,700.

Sampson st, s e cor of Laflin st, n f, 46 ft to alley, dated Feb. 5; consideration, $2,000.

West Taylor st, n w cor Aberdeen st, s f, 31½x125 ft, dated April 16; consideration, $1,704.

Orchard st, bet Webster and Belden avs, e f, 48 ft to alley, dated May 17; consideration, $3,000.

Catherine st, bet Paulina and Wood sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 20; consideration, $600.

N ½ Lot 5 in Block 30, Ogden's Addition, dated July 3; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 50 in Hull's Block 19, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $500.

West Lake st, bet Lincoln and Wood sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 17; consideration, $6,250.

North LaSalle st, 43 2-5 ft n of Oak st, w f, 40 4-5 x100 ft, dated May 20; consideration, $7,500.

Lot 35 in Block 3 in Walker's n w ¼ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated June 17; consideration, $600.

Lot 127 in Block 42 of w ½ Sec 17, 39, 14, dated July 6; consideration, $1,000.

Sedgwick st, 150 ft s of White st, e f, 25x120 ft, dated June 25; consideration, $2,275.

Shurtleff av, 50 ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated March 26; consideration, $900.

Lots 47 and 48, in Block 13, Holstein, dated July 8; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 14, in Block 2, North of Erie st, in e ½ n w ¼ Section 8, 39, 14, dated June 24; consideration, $816.

North av, 72¼ ft w of Leavitt st, s f, 48x130 ft, dated June 27; consideration, $1,500.

Indiana av, 126 ft n of Twenty second st, e f, 26 x178¼ ft, dated July 5; consideration, $10,000.

Lot 29, in Block 7, in Assessor's e ½ n w ¼ Sec 8, 39, 14, dated May 22; consideration, $800.

Southwestern av, north of and near Park st, s e f. 24 ft to alley, dated July 6; consideration, $1,515.

Lot 9, in Block 13, of David S. Lee's Addition, dated June 28; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 84, in Block 4, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated June 11; consideration, $740.

Milwaukee av, near Elston road, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 20; consideration, $4,500.

Chicago av, bet Rucker st and Milwaukee av, s f, 50 ft to alley, dated June 24; consideration, $3,800.

Jefferson st, s w cor of Barber st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 8; consideration, $1,800.

Mitchell st, bet Margaret st and Centre av, n f, 48 ft to alley, dated July 8; consideration, $2,500.

Wabash av, 147 ft n of Thirty-second st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 4; consideration, $5,300.

Lot 17, on n e cor of Washington av and May st, dated July 8; consideration, $1,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 41 and 42, in Outlot C, in Wrightwood,

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 13 to 24, in Block 11, of Pryor & Hopkins' Subdivision of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated May 18; consideration, $45 500.

Lots 38 and 39, in Block 2, of Block 33, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated July 6; consideration, $600.

Lots 1 and 2, in Shaw's *Lots* 2 and 3, Forrestville, dated July 2; consideration, $2,650.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 8.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past forty-eight hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	2,213	3 316	8,553	5,529
Wheat, bu	10,535	14,898	23,204	160,338
Corn, bu	238 420	223,525	265,985	350,119
Oats, bu	27,860	16,440	26,182	63,501
Rye, bu	1,080	1,027	3 270	3,233
Barley, bu	2,396	400	2,660	700
Grass seed, lbs	4,040	....	....	8 930
Flax seed, lbs	850	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	....	38 350	1,650	29,320
Cured meats, lbs	148,680	32,710	227,439	247,660
Beef, brls	....	...	100	83
Pork, brls	....	....	....	2,135
Lard, lbs	7,680	11,270	115,110	63,420
Tallow, lbs	24,250	21,480	....	....
Butter, lbs	81,450	48,220	100,516	118,680
Live hogs, No	4,212	5,654	6,009	6,143
Cattle, No	1,627	1,318	1,590	1,342
Sheep, No	453	366	....	....
Hides, lbs	86,390	73,840	100,157	19,500
Highwines, brls	169	....	461	650
Wool, lbs	286,010	235,328	188,217	429,775
Potatoes, bu	340	433	45	....
Lumber, m	4,560	3,620	2,247	2,060
Shingles, m	2,225	2,318	1,903	2,258
Lath, m	251	66	219	209
Salt, brls	6	....	2 477	1 070

Withdrawn on Saturday from store for city consumption: 1,198 bu wheat; 100 bu corn; 2,468 bu oats; 419 bu rye; 347 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 45 cars wheat; 652 cars and 43,200 bu corn; 26 cars and 17,000 bu oats; 3 cars rye; 2 cars barley. Total (728 cars), 354,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this city during the past week:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
By Rail	9,357	20,367	67,465	98,736	10,217
By Canal	....	1,836	......	......	......
To Buffalo	4,170	210,826	841,798	371,080	18,608
To Erie	8,100	......	......	......	......
To Oswego	......	......	57,413	......	......
To Huron	400	5,000	78,596	......	......
To other U.S. p'ts	188	......	400	8,150	......
To Montreal	......	......	35,000	......	......
To Kinston	......	13,546	33,868	......	......
To Collingwood	......	......	21,843	......	......
To other C. ports	......	......	11,078	......	......
Total	17,125	263,634	1,167,424	476,935	28,825

Also 4,224 bu by rail.

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, for the season, with more fluctuations in price than usual. Receipts were rather large, and deliveries were quite free, making the offerings in some departments rather heavy. It was evident that some operators were squaring up their business, preparatory to making a summer trip.

In the grocery market there was considerable activity, there being numerous country buyers here in person, while the order business was also of a liberal character, though coffees, sugars, and teas were more frequently inquired for than other goods in the list. Prices were generally firm; notably so for coffees and sugars. The dry goods trade opens quiet this week. A fair number of mail orders were received, but the attendance of buyers was small. In prices, no decided change was visible, the market ruling very steady all around. Butter and cheese met with a moderate inquiry at about Saturday's prices, the former selling at 7a17c, and the latter at 8 1-2a11 1-2c. The bagging market was quiet and without change in values, though in standard grain bags, the tendency is strongly upward. The coal market was dull but firmer; especially so for anthracite, several of our dealers refusing to fill orders at former rates, $8 50 being demanded for Lackawanna, and $9.50a10.50 for Lehigh. Hay, hides, and leather underwent no quotable change. Oils, paints, and colors ruled fairly active as previously quoted. The market for lumber at the yards exhibited a moderate degree of activity, and few changes occurred in our price list. The supply of all grades is ample. The metal and tinners' stock and iron markets were only fairly active, but steady, at about Saturday's quotations. Nails met with a good demand, with sales upon the basis of $5 75 rates. The supply is equal to all requirements of the trade. Potatoes were more active and higher, while for poultry only a fair inquiry existed. Salt was in good shipping inquiry, and held firmly. Wool ruled dull and easier.

Highwines were firm at Saturday's rates, with a fair demand. Sales were: 200 brls at 85c per gallon. The market closed strong at 85c bid and 85 1-2c asked.

Lake freights were again firm and active to the extent of the offerings, though nothing was done till late in the session, as shippers held out for a decline of 1-2c. But owners were firm, refused to take any less, and talked about sending all their vessels to lumber ports, where they can secure freights at rates fully equal to present quotations on grain. It is understood that ten vessels were sent to-day, and the same number on Saturday, to lumber ports, reducing the offerings here, and causing shippers to fall back on steamer room. The demand is principally for corn, freight room for wheat not being wanted. A total of 12 charters was reported, which will take out 50,000 bu wheat, 200,000 bu corn, and 130,000 bu oats. Sail rates closed at 9 3-4c on wheat, 9c on corn, and 7c on oats to Buffalo; 14 1-2c on wheat, and 14c on corn to Oswego; 15c on wheat, and 14 1-2c on corn to Kingston. Through rates were firm at 24c on wheat, and 23c on corn to New York, and 24c on corn to Boston and Portland.

Provisions were quiet and firm. Mess Pork was in fair demand from the short interest, and advanced 2 1-2a5c per brl from the closing quotations of Saturday, which were the inside prices of that day. Lard was inactive on winter lots, the attention of operators being engaged in discussing the question of inspection, in a case growing out of the late corner. Prices were nominally unchanged. Meats were in fair demand, and quoted firm, hams for bacon curing being most wanted. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $13.10a13.12 1-2; do, seller August, $13.05a13.10; do, seller September, $11.75a12 90; do, seller December, nominal; do, seller the year, $12 00. Lard, cash or seller July, $8 85; summer lard, $7.75. Dry salted meats, 4 7-8a5c for shoulders, and 6 1-2a6 5-8c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats 1-4a3-8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Summer shoulders at 4c; do long clear, 7c; do. Stretfords, 7 1-4c. Sweet pickled hams, 11a12c for winter, and 9 1-2a10 1-4c for summer. Bacon quoted at 5 3-4a6c for shoulders; 7 1-2a7 3-4c for short ribs; 8c for clear; 11 1-2a13c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8 1-4a8 1-2c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month, at $13.15; 750 brls do at $13.12 1-2; 1,500 brls do at $13.10; 1,000 brls do, seller August, at $13.12 1-2; 250 brls do at $13.10; 1,000 brls do at $13.07 1-2; 500 brls do at $13.05; 100 tcs summer lard, at $7.25 loose; 100 tcs do at $7.20; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams at 12c; 1,000 pcs green hams at 7 1-4c; 1,000 pcs do at 7c; 60,000 lbs short ribs on private terms; 13,000 lbs bellies at 6 1-4c; 20,000 lbs bacon shoulders at 6c packed.

Flour was a little more active, under an improved demand for spring extras and superfines, with more wanted if holders would have accepted buyers' prices. Bran was dull, under large offerings, and ruled lower. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras at $10.25; 100 brls spring extras at $7.75; 225 brls do (Glory) at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.60; 160 brls do at $6.50; 500 brls do on private terms; 500 brls spring superfines at $4.00; 25 brls rye flour at $4.00. Total, 1,635 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $12.00; 10 tons do at $11.50; and 50 tons do at $11.00, all on track, and the inside at the close. Prices are quoted at $8.50a10.00 for good to choice white winters; $6.00a7.00 for choice spring extras; $5.50a5.80 for medium do; $3.00a4.50 for spring superfines, $3.75a4.25 for rye flour.

Wheat was spasmodic and weak, but averaged 1a1 1-2c higher for July, and 1c higher on August option. The market opened weak, under the receipt of news from Liverpool that the weather in England was unfavorable, but recovered when private telegrams quoted that market as higher. New York was reported steadier, but inactive, and Western weather was fine, while receipts were small. The advance on this month was due to the nervousness that is sure to follow the result of conflicting news when a market is known to be largely undersold. It is perhaps impossible to reckon up the exhibit of the line of shorts that is out for this month, but it must be a long one; and it would seem that the August shorts are also becoming fearful lest the receipts for next month should not justify the large discount of that month under July. Of course our market is now entirely an artificial one, and the movement of prices depends more upon local influences than on intelligence from other points, though a small piece of news may start a big movement in quotations—as to-day. Seller August opened at $1.16, fell to $1.15 1-2, advanced to $1.18 3-4, receded to $1.16 3-4, and closed at $1.17 7-8. Seller the month sold at $1.22 1-2a1.26, closing at 1 23 1-4. Seller the year sold at $1.07 1-2a1.08. Seller last half of this month sold at $1.23 1-2a1.26 1-2. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.27; 400 bu do at $1.26; 20,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.26; 10,000 bu do at $1.25 1-2; 24,200 bu do at $1.25; 14,000 bu do at $1.24 1-2; 5,000 bu do at $1.24; 5,000 bu do at $1.23 3-4; 6,200 bu do at $1.23 1-2; 15,800 bu do at $1.23; 15,000 bu do at $1.22 1-2. Total, 116,800 bu.

Corn was weak, but active, under the weight of very large offerings. The market declined fully 1-2c, though New York was quoted steady. The principal reasons for the drop were the facts that receipts continue large, and our present big stocks threaten to increase even more rapidly than in the past, owing to the scarcity of vessels, and the prospect of higher freights than the present, which is discouraging to shippers. The offerings were more largely of cash corn than for future; hence the difference between July and August [illegible] 1 1-2c, though more than one quarter of the present month has lapsed. Many of the offerings were from parties who were anxious to get out of the trade for the purpose of enjoying a summer vacation. Seller August opened at 42 1-4c, advanced to 42 1-2c, declined to 41 1-4c, and closed firmer at 41 7-8c. Seller the month sold at 39 1-2a40 1-4c, closing at 39 3-4c. Fresh receipts closed at 40c bid. Seller September sold at 43 1-8a43 3-4c, and seller first half do at 43 1-2a43 3-4c. Cash sales were reported of 12,400 bu No. 2 at 40 1-4c; 70,600 bu do at 40c; 8,000 bu do at 39 7-8c; 20,300 bu do at 39 3-4c; 80,000 bu do at 39 5-8c; 30,000 bu do at 39 1-2c; 11,200 bu do at 41c afloat; 26,000 bu rejected at 36 1-2c; 1,600 bu no grade at 34c. Total, 330,000 bu.

Oats were quiet and weak, declining 1-4 to 1-2c under free offerings, principally for next month, which opened at 26 1-2c, and closed dull at 26c. Seller the month or cash sold at 26 1-2a27c, closing at 26 5-8c. Seller September sold at 26 1-2c. Cash sales were reported of 15,000 bu at 27c; 38,400 bu at 26 3-4c; 5,000 bu at 26 5-8c; 1,800 bu rejected at 25c; 2,400 bu, do at 24 1-2c; 600 bu do in special house at 25 1-2c. Total 63,200 bu.

Rye was more active but 1-2a1c lower, there being several sellers who have held their property rigidly all through the decline from the seventies, till to-day. Sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 55 1-2c; 19,000 bu do at 55c; 400 bu rejected at 45c. Total 21,000 bu.

Barley was irregular, and less active: No. 2 sold at 56c in City and Northwestern Elevators, and was quoted at 55c in Central, while receipts in the Union were unsalable at 48c. New No. 2, seller September, was easier—offered at 58c; cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2, at 54c; 800 bu by sample, at 55c; 800 bu do, at 60c; 400 bu do, at 51c; 400 bu do, at 50c. Total, 4,000 bu.

An exchange says:

"For many years to come, California and the Territories of the far West will form the great wool producing section of the country. In California this interest has already acquired great importance. That State has now about eight millions of sheep, which will be increased by about 3,000,000 lambs the present season. The sheep are sheared twice a year, and, with a good season, the clips might be expected to average 10 pounds per head. This would make the wool crop of California 80,000,000 pounds, or 25,000,000 more than the total produce of the United States in 1861. This spring's clip, however, is not expected to yield over 4½ pounds, instead of 6, which is the average for the spring clip alone. The spring clip is expected to bring 35 cents a pound, returning over $12,000,000 to the growers, with another clip to come in the fall."

The Buffalo *Courier* has the following:

Up to the 1st of July, the total receipts of grain and flour at this port (flour being reduced to wheat) were 15,404,859 bu. Last year the amount was 18,705,730 for the same period, showing an apparent falling off of 3 3 0 871. This can easily be explained, and we think satisfactorily. The West has not sent to market as much wheat this year as last, by nearly seven million bushels, and of that which has been sent, Buffalo has received a greater proportion than it did last year. This shows that the diversion of the carrying trade, through Canada is decreasing. A large proportion of the decrease in our receipts up to the 1st instant may be accounted for by the disturbance in the Western markets by speculators. This has kept back a great deal of grain, which will come forward rapidly now that the various "corners" have been broken up. The prospect is that the receipts for the summer months will be very much larger than usual, and that by the 1st of September, the aggregate will exceed that of last year for a corresponding period.

There are other causes which are operating favorably to Buffalo commerce, and which promise to secure a large aggregate for the season of 1872. Our canals were never in better condition than they now are. There is not the slightest difficulty in moving grain as fast as it arrives, and at fair rates. Moreover, our elevators are handling grain this year at a much less price than formerly. The consequence is that the produce of the West is being attracted this way, and we have no doubt that we shall gradually increase in favor with shippers up to the close of navigation. The following table of Buffalo grain receipts—including flour—for the first six months of the past ten years, shows that the commerce of our city is in a healthy and flourishing condition.

	Flour, brls.	Grain, bu.	Grain, includ'g flour reduced to bu.
1872	226,365	14,273,034	15,404,859
1871	489,087	16,259,945	18,705,730
1870	416,388	9,751,048	11,832,788
1869	475,264	11,194,708	13,571,028
1868	352,330	10,190,090	11,956,740
1867	186,414	6,088,036	7,031,506
1866	340,442	16,544,832	17,247,102
1865	628,684	10,495,080	13,643,480
1864	811,560	13,950,163	18,007,963
1863	1,191,357	18,384,665	24,351,637

If the State of New York pursues a wise policy with her canals, and can manage in some way to relieve the Erie from the incubus of the laterals, there will be but little danger of any serious diversion of commerce from Buffalo. Ours is the natural route, besides being the cheapest and favorite one, and if the State will but make a wise use of its present advantages, Buffalo will retain its old prestige as a grain market.

LATEST.

In the afternoon provisions were quiet and firm; wheat quiet and easier; corn moderately active and easier; oats firm. Sales on the call were 500 brls pork seller August at $13.12½; 5,000 bu wheat at $1.23; 5,000 bu do seller August at $1.17⅝; 45,000 bu do at $1.17½; 5,000 bu corn at 39½c; 25,000 bu seller July at 39½c; 5,000 bu seller August at 41½c; 35,000 bu do at 41⅝c; 20,000 bu seller September at 43c; 10,000 bu do at 43⅛c; 10,000 bu oats seller August at 26¼c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller July	$13 05	13 20
Mess pork, seller August	13.15	13.20
Mess pork, seller September	12 65	12 85
Mess pork, seller December	....	....
Mess pork, seller the year	....	....
Lard, cash	8.80	....
Wheat, cash or seller July	1 23	1.23½
Wheat, seller last half July	1.23¼	1.23½
Wheat, seller August	1.17¼	1.17½
Wheat, seller the year	1.07½	1.08½
Corn, cash or seller July	39¼	39½
Corn, seller last half July	40½	40¾
Corn, seller August	41¾	41⅞
Corn, seller September	43	43¼
Corn, seller the year	....	....
Oats, cash or seller July	26½	27
Oats, seller August	26¾	26⅞
Oats, seller September	26	26¼

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, July 8.

BUTTER—The market for this staple underwent no important change. The demand for good to choice qualities was reasonably active, both local and outside buyers taking hold with considerable freedom. Low grades were more or less neglected. Prices ruled comparatively firm, as follows: Strictly choice dairy at 15@17c; fair to good grades at 12@14c; inferior to common, 7@11c.

BAGGING—In this department no new features were developed. There was only a moderate demand at the annexed quotations: Stark, 40@40½c; Grahampton, 38c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 38c; American, 35½c; Royal River, 37c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Continue in good demand, and a firm feeling pervades the market. The stocks are ample. We quote: Stucco, $2.75@2 90; New York stucco, casting, $3 75@4 00; superfine do, $4 00@4.50; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3 25; marble dust, $2 50; lime in bulk, $1 25; white sand, ₱ brl, $3.00@3 25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₱ 1,000, $40.00@90 00; building brick, $8 00@10.00; fire clay, $4 00@5.00 ₱ brl. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$ 7.50	$13 00
14x16 to 16x20	8 00	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	8.75	16 00
15x22 to 18x30	9.25	16 50
20x28 to 24x30	9 50	17.50
26x28 to 24x36	10.25	19 50
26x34 to 26x40	11.00	20.50
[illegible]	13 00	21.50
28x46 to 30x48	16 00	24.50
30x50 to 34x52	....	26.50
30x54 to 34x56	....	27 50
34x58 to 34x60	....	30 00
36x60 to 40x60	....	32 00

BEANS—The inquiry was small, and prices were easy as follows: $2 25@2.50 for fair to choice medium, and $2 50@2 75 for navy.

BROOM CORN—Dealers reported a meagre inquiry at the annexed range of prices: $40.00@80 00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140 00@160.00; and brush, $100.00@160.00.

CHEESE—At the decline noted on Saturday the market is steady and firm. The demand was fair for the season. We repeat our list as follows: New York factory, 10½@11½c; Elgin Cream, 10½@11½c; Ohio factory, 8½@9½c; Western factory, 8½@9½c.

COAL—There is a firmer feeling in the market for anthracite coal, and at some of the yards the price has been advanced 50c per ton, or to $10 50 for lump Lehigh, $9.50 for prepared do, and to $8 50 for Lackawanna. The advance, however, is not general, and we quote as follows: Lehigh, lump, $10.00@10.50; Lehigh, prepared, $9.50; Lackawanna, $8 00@8 50; Erie, $8 50@9 00; Brier Hill, $8.50@9 00; Walnut Hill, $9 00; Cherry Mine $8 50; Indiana block, $8 50; Hocking Valley, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.50; Minonk, $6 50; Wilmington, $6 00.

CANNED GOODS—Remain quiet and steady at the prices given below:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2 15@2 50
Peaches, 3 lb	3 25@3 75
Pears, 2 lb	2 50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	3.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4 50
Plums, blue gages	4.25
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.10@3.25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2 65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2 25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3 00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1 75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.25@2 50
Corn, Elgin	3.25
Corn, Yarmouth	3.30
Peas, 2 lb	3 00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2 60
Succotash, 2 lb	2 75
Lobster, 2 lb	3 15
Lobster, 1 lb	2 10
Oysters, 2 lb	2 25
Oysters, 1 lb	1 25

COOPERAGE—The market was again dull, and quotations were almost nominal. The following is our list: Pork barrels, $1.30@1 40; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2 00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20 00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8 50@9 00; circle flour headings, 7@9c per set; flour hoop poles, $12 00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30 00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—The inquiry was active, and sales ranged at 12@13c per dozen for choice packages.

FISH—Under this head there was nothing new to note. The demand continues liberal, and, as the stocks are extremely light, there is a firm tone to the market. Prices range as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $6 00@6.25; No. 2 do, $4.75@5 00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9 25@9.50; No. 1 bay, $8.25@8 50; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.25@7 50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6 25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1 85@1.90; No. 1 bay, $1.45@1.50; family kits, $1.10@1 20; bank cod, $5 50@5 75; Georgia cod, $6 50@6 75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box, scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—In this department of trade there was little doing, either on local or interior account, and quotations were nominally unchanged: Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, new, 10@11c; [illegible]; blackberries, 14½@15c; raspberries, 38@39c; pitted cherries, 38@40c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9½c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 8½@9c; do Western, 9@9½c; Michigan, 10½@11c.

GREEN FRUITS—About all the poor apples were cleaned up last Saturday, and such as we have this morning are better stock. Sales: 200 boxes (Saturday afternoon) poor at 25c; 25 boxes good at 45@50c; 40 choice at 75c; 25 fancy reds at $1 00. Apricots—10 boxes at $2 50. Strawberries—15 cases at 20c; 20 at 25c; 2 fancy at 30c. Blackberries—5 cases soft at 14c; 10 good at 20c; 4 extra Lawtons at 25c. Gooseberries—10 baskets at $1.90. Red raspberries—2 cases at 23c. Black raspberries—10 cases at 12½c; 80 at 14c; 125 at 15c; 24 bu from Cincinnati at $4.00; 30 stands poor at 75c@$1.00 per stand. Cherries in request at better prices. Sales: 150 bu choice Early Richmonds at $5.00; 40 at $2.50; 20 cases choice sweet at 25c; 2 excarts at 15c. Currants—Sales: 10 cases at 9@10c; 5 bu at $3 00. Lemons and oranges sold at $10 00 per box.

GROCERIES—Business opens active this week. Not only the leading staples, but most descriptions of side goods were in good demand, and a firm, healthy tone pervaded the market. The stocks, though not large, are in good working order, and a very satisfactory business is doing. The following are the prices current:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 26@26½c; Java, No. 2, 23@24c; choice Rio, 23½@24c; prime do, 23@23½c; good do, 22½@23c; common do, 21@21½c; Singapore, 23@24c; Costa Rica, 23½@24½c; Maracaibo, 23@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@14c; powdered and crushed, 13@13½c; granulated, 12¾@12⅞c; A, standard, 11⅞@11½c; do No. 2, 11½@11⅞c; B, 11½@11¼c; extra C, 11@11½c; 11¼@11⅜c; yellow C, 10½@11c; choice brown, 10¾@10⅞c; prime do, 10½@10½c; fair do, 9¾@10¼c; choice molasses sugar, 9¼@9½c; fair do, 8¾@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1 20@1.25; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14½@15c; cloves, 24@25c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1 20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; White Lily, 6¾@7c; White Rose, 6¾@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 4@4¼c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@5½c.

HAY—Was again quoted dull, there being no considerable demand aside from filling a few Eastern orders. The supply continues liberal, and the market is weak at the decline noted on Saturday. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: On Track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.50@15 50; do, loose pressed, $13.00@14 50; prairie, pressed, $9.50@10.50. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $13.00@14 50; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1 00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The demand for hides continues uninterruptedly active, and prices are sustained with unabated firmness. We quote: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do, heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 13@14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, [illegible]; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—No new features were developed in this market to-day. Trade exhibited a fair degree of activity, and quotations ruled steady as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@7c
Bar iron	5 @ 5 1-10 rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Light band	6 @ 6 3-10 rates
Hoop	6 3-10@ 6 6-10 rates
Oval	5 6-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 2-10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@ 5 2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20
Russian iron, No. 1 stained	18
Sheet iron	6½ @ 6¾ rates
Norway nail rods	8½ @ 9 rates
German plow steel	10½ @13 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @13½ rates
Spring and tire steel	10½ @12 rates

LEATHER—In this article there was a fair movement, and former rates were being realized. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line city, ₱ lb	40@ 43
Kip, ₱ lb	80@ 1.00
Kip veals	90@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	23@ 25
Collar, ₱ ft	20@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.00@ 1.25
Rough upper, 14 to 12 lbs	32@ 34
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	30@ 32
Rough upper, damaged	25@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@ 33
"B A" sole	31@ 33

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	70@ 80
Harness	45@ 48
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80 00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1 50@ 2 35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1 70@ 2 50
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1 50@ 2 30
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1 00@ 1 50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market was only fairly active, but steady at unchanged quotations. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.00; do, 12x12, $16.50; do, 14x20, $17 00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 48c; small, 49c; bar, 50c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11c; less quality, 11½c; slab, 8c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms 49c; braziers' over 12 lbs, 44c; tinned copper, 41c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 5, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 16c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, 11c; bdls, 9c net.

NAVAL STORES—Following are the prices current:

Manilla rope, ₱ lb	$ 18@ 23
Sisal rope, ₱ lb	17@ 20
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	21@ 24
Marine, ₱ lb	20@ 23
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	17@ 19
Oakum, ₱ bale	5 00@6 37½
Pitch, ₱ brl	6 50@7 00
Tar, ₱ brl	5 50@6 12½

NAILS—The volume of business transacted in this branch of the market to-day was moderately large, and sales were readily made upon the basis of $5 75 rates. We quote: 10d to 60d, ₱ keg, $5.75; 8d do, $6.00; 6d do, $6 25; 4d do, $6.50; 3d do, $7 25; 3d, do, fine, $8 50; 2d do, $8.50; clinch, $8 00; 12½c ₱ keg on large orders to the trade.

OILS—No changes were noted in the oil market. There was a fairly active inquiry for lard, linseed, and turpentine, while other goods in the list ruled quiet. Values were steady. We quote: Carbon, 23½c; extra winter lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 93c; do, boiled, 98c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2 10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 95c@1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 64c.

PAINTS, COLORS AND PUTTY—A liberal business was doing in this department, and former rates were generally adhered to:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 12.00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montagne	14 50
American	12 50
Snow White	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4 50
English Ven red	4.50
English orange mineral	10 00
English red lead	10.00
American read lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4 25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POTATOES—Dealers reported an active demand, and for new grades, prices ruled higher. Old descriptions were quiet and easy. We now quote: New, $1.00@1.15 per bu to $2 50@4 00 per brl.

POULTRY—The movement to-day, was a small one, but no changes occurred in quotations: Old live chickens, $4.00@5.25 per doz; spring do, $2.50@3.00.

SALT—The aggregate demand continues large, and quotations are well sustained: Saginaw, fine, $1 75; Onondaga, fine, $1.75, coarse salt, $1.75; coarse Diamond C, $1 85; dairy without bags, $3 75; do with bags, $3.75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4 50.

SEEDS—The market was more active, and the views of dealers are firm, at the annexed range of prices: Millet at $2.25@2 50, and Hungarian at $2 50@2 60; timothy at $2 65@2 70 for fair to good; $2 90@3 00 for prime; clover at $5.25@5 60; buckwheat at 75c@$1 00.

TEAS—Continue in active request, and the market is firm at the annexed range of prices: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@70c; choice to extra, $1 10@1 20; superior to fine old Hyson, 80c@$1 00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder 80c@$1 00; choice to extra, $1 10@1 25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@1 05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—Was firm and unchanged. Prices range as follows:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

VEGETABLES—Market dull. Sales: Tomatoes—150 boxes soft at 75c; 70 choice at $1.00. Cabbage—100 doz choice at $1 00. Cucumbers—30 doz at 50c. Squash—5 boxes at 50c.

VEAL—Sales: 10 carcasses at 10c.

WOOD—Dealers report the market fairly active for the season, and the annexed prices are firmly held: Beech, $9.00; maple, 10 00; hickory, $11 00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

WOOL—The demand for this staple was of a meagre character, and prices on some grades was a shade off. We now quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	51@53
Washed, medium, in good condition	55@57c
Washed, coarse	55@57c
Unwashed, fine	35@39c
Unwashed, medium and coarse	41@43
Tub-washed, prime condition	67@70c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@65c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, July 8.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 3,265. Only a small amount of trading was done in this department of the live stock market. The tone of Eastern advices was such that shippers were afraid to take hold, save at materially lower prices, and as there was no considerable demand from other sources, trading was extremely slow and not enough was accomplished in the way of sales to establish quotations. There were several fine droves on sale, but there were no buyers at the prices demanded, and they remain in the yards unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,450 lbs and upward	$6.50 @6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3-years to 5-years old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	6.00 @ 6.75
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50 @ 5 75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00 @ 5 25
Medium Class—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3 25 @ 4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3 50 @ 4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2 50 @ 2 75

HOGS—Received since Saturday, 8,202. The supply, as will be seen, was pretty large for this period of the week, and, as advices from the East were not particularly encouraging, there was an easy feeling, though no actual decline was suffered. Light even lots, suitable for the New York market, sold very readily, but all other descriptions were more or less neglected. Sales were reported at $3.80@3 90 for common to medium, and at $4 00@4 10 for good to choice. A carload or two of choice selected hogs fetched $4 15. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
61	204	$4.05	213	222	$4.05	232	222	$4.05
57	209	4.05	60	200	4.05	60	219	4.05
53	204	4.05	84	204	4.10	64	210	4.00
42	298	4.00	83	201	4.10	50	278	4.05
94	245	4.00	104	299	3.95	176	188	4.10
56	218	4.05	55	209	4.00	65	180	4.15
27	388	3.80	52	162	4.10	98	270	4.00
70	280	3.95	63	212	4.05	318	204	4.00
245	270	3.95	48	257	4.00	116	174	4.00
50	232	3.95	56	315	4.00	60	237	4.00
54	260	4.05	58	219	4.15	60	258	4.00
45	226	4.05	53	216	4.05	60	258	4.00
102	219	4.05	70	204	4.10	59	159	4.05
61	188	4.05	57	241	4.10	61	176	4.00
57	220	4.05	54	288	3.85	88	159	4.00
57	229	4.00	58	230	4.00			
93	209	4.00	179	224	4.05			

SHEEP—Received since Saturday, 363. Nothing of importance was noted in this market. The supply was small, as was also the demand, and values are wholly nominal.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, July 8.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the forty-eight hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	4,560	2 247
Shingles, m	2,225	1 903
Lath, pieces, m	251	219

CARGOES—Business at the Franklin street docks to-day was active, and the prevailing feeling among dealers was one of firmness, the prices obtained being substantially the same as on the closing days of last week. A sawed shingles, lath, and pickets were fairly active and steady. The demand for vessels is large, and rates tend upward. At the close of business hours, five cargoes were left over.

Following are the rates now current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₱ m	$ 3.35
Ludington, ₱ m	3 00
Pentwater, ₱ m	2.75
Muskegon, ₱ m	2 25
White Lake, ₱ m	2 75
Grand River, ₱ m	2.25

WEST SIDE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ₱ cord	3 25
Railroad ties	.11
Two Rivers—lumber, ₱ m	2 50
Ahnepee—wood, ₱ cord	3 00
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.10
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.03½@ 04
Ahnepee—shingles	.25
Menominee	4 50
Oconto	5.00

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill run lumber	$18.00@20 00
Good to choice strips and boards	15 00@18.00
Common strips and boards	13.00@14 00
Common mixed lumber	12.00@12.50
Joist and scantling	11 50@12 00
Shingles	2.75@ 3.00
Lath	3 00
Pickets	10 00@12 00

Transactions afloat include the following:

Cargo schr Beloit, from White Lake, 110 m ft mixed lumber, at $13.00 for inch, and $11 75 for 2 inch, $2 75 for lath. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Challenge, from Manistee, 65 m ft joist and scantling, at $11 62½ (Ludington tally). Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Levi Grant, from Manistee, 130 m ft joist and scantling, $18 50 for 3 inch, and 20 ft and over, $14 00 for 18 ft, and $11.75 for balance. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Octavia, from Ludington, 125 m ft joist and scantling at $11.75. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Sinai, from Ludington, 127 m ft joist and scantling, at $11 75. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr R. Simmons, from Manistee, 60 m ft small timber, at $14 00, 130 m ft joist and scantling at $11.75. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Clara, from Manistee, deck load on contract, hold full short 3 inch, at $14 00 for 18 ft and $11 87½ for balance. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Harrison, from Muskegon, 100 m ft lumber at $13.75 for inch, and $11.50 for 2-inch; $2 75 for lath. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Phœnix, from Oconto, 190 m ft at $16.00 for strips, $13.00 for boards, and $11.50 for 2-inch; lath at $2.75. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Apprentice Boy, from Menomonee, 190 m ft lumber at $13 00 for inch, and $11.50 for 2-inch. Sold by Blanchard, Borland, and Co.

Cargo barge Mary Amanda, from Grand Haven, 127 [illegible] ft strips, 33 875 ft boards, and 668 feet short lumber, all at $15 00; 19 m lath at $2.75 (mill tally). Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Driver, from Manistee, 40 m ft 3 inch joist at $18 00 for 20 ft and over, and $14.00 for 18 ft, 90 m ft short joist and scantling at $11.75. Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

Cargo schr Presto, from Depere, 100 m ft common inch lumber at $12.00; 35 m ft common 2 inch do at $11 50; 30 m ft 1½ inch inferior lath at $2.50. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo barge Golden Harvest, from Oconto, 200 m ft strips and boards at $16.00; lath at $2.75. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand to-day was active, and a healthy feeling prevailed. The stocks are large. We quote:

First and second clear	$50 00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47 00@50 00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	38 00@40.00
First and second clear siding, together	20.00@22.00
Common siding	15.00@18 00
Common flooring, dressed first	35.00@37 00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35 00@38 00
A stock boards	35 00@37.00
B stock boards	28 00@32.00
Common boards	14.00@15.00
Joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14 00@16 00
Fencing	14 00@16 00
Dry do	16 00@18 00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16 00@25.00
Pickets, square	12 00@15.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	12 00@16 00
Cedar posts, round	15 00@20 00
Lath	2 50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1 75@2 50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3 25@3 50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20 00@35 00
Ash (dry)	20 00@35 00
Whitewood (dry)	20 00@35 00
Black walnut (clear)	50 00@75 00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27 00
Whitewood, common	17 00
Hickory	25 00@50 00
Cherry	30 00@50 00

ON TRACK.

There was a fair movement in A grades, and holders were obtaining the following prices:

A or star shingles	$3 00@3 12½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1 50@2 00

Three dollars ₱ car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., July 6.—"Fourth of July week" is always considered a bad week in the butter and cheese trade. There has been no exception to the rule this year, the market being exceedingly dull, there being a decline in prices of fully a penny a pound from those of last week.

The delivery of farm dairies was about 500 boxes, and sales were made at 10@10½c for the bulk,—a few "fancy" lots going up to 11c, which was the highest price reached for farm dairies.

The factorymen were present in usual number, the offerings amounting to between 9,000 and 10,000 boxes; but, owing to the falling off in prices and the dull market, only about 5,000 boxes changed hands. We give quotations of leading transactions as follows:

Henderson Association, 11½c; Herkimer County Central, 11½c; Johnstown, 11c; S. G. Ladue, 11½c; Newport, 11⅜; Newville Association, 11½c; Snell's Bush, 11½c; A. Smith & Co., 11½c; Snell's Bush, 11½c; Stratford & Salisbury, 11½c; Top Notch, 11½c; Van Vetchen, 10½c; West Schuyler, 11½c; Florida, 11½c; Old Fairfield, 11½c; North Fairfield, 11½c; Estenville, 11½c; Countryman, 11½c; Cook & Ives, 11½c; Cold Creek, 11½c; Canajoharie, 11½c; Brockway, 11c; Bethel, 11½c; Bates, 11½c; Avery & Ives, 11½c; Norway Association, 11½c.

Very little butter was delivered this week, and all was taken by the local trade at 23@25c.

At the Utica market, the sales amounted to about 2,500 boxes, on a dull market, at prices ranging from 11c to 11½c, the bulk of sales going at 11c.

The weather has been excessively hot, with showers on the 4th. The hay harvest has not yet been generally commenced, but many are preparing to cut next week.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... July 8.

Prop Scotia, Montreal, 149 1915-2240 pig iron, and sundries.
Scow White Oak, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 97 hlf brls fish, and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 200 brls flour, 27 pkgs butter, and sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 29 m staves, 3 bxs fish, and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Sheboygan, 300 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Brooklyn, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 500 m shingles, 261 bxs fish, and sundries.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 50 tons pig iron, 328 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Schr C. Gordon, Benton Harbor, 40 cds wood.
Brig Pilgrim, Menomonee, 160 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Scow Champion, Waukegan, 40 yds gravel.
Barge Peshtigo, Peshtigo, 650 m lumber.
Stmr Canistio, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop City of Concord, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Cuyahoga, Bayfield, 1,162 pkgs fish.
Prop Cuyahoga, Marquette, 323 tons iron ore.
Bark Hans Crocker, Oconto, 356 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Brig Fashion, Menominee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Joe Vilas, Suamico, 1,117 m shingles, 52 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr William Bates, St. Joseph, 80 m lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 185 m lumber.
Schr William Jones, White River, 130 m lumber.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr J. W. Brown, Green Bay, 1,600 m shingles.
Schr Owasco, Buffalo, 581 tons coal.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 129 m lumber.
Schr Sunrise, Erie, 680 tons coal.
Schr Falcon, Ludington, 105 m lumber.
Schr Coral, Hamlin, 100 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr William Sandborn, East Saginaw, 280 m lumber.
Schr Trinidad, Oswego, 3 300 brls salt.
Schr Jura, Vermillion, O, 384 tons salt.
Schr Kingfisher, Erie, 800 tons coal.
Schr J. Bean, Jr, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 160 m lath.
Schr F. M. Forrest, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Schr Curlew, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Schr Presto, Green Bay, 130 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Minnesota, Menominee, 110 m lumber, 300 m lath.
Schr R. J. Sandborn, Pentwater, 160 m lath.
Schr Restless, Muskegon, 50 m lumber.
Schr Levi Grant, Manistee, 135 m lumber.
Schr Octavia, Ludington, 180 m lumber.
Schr 7th Ohio, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Schr Rosa Belle, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber.
Schr Sinai, Ludington, 125 m lumber.
Schr R. Simmons, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Emiline, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr C. W. Sohnson, Menominee, 235 m lumber.
Schr Phœnix, Oconto, 180 m lumber.
Schr T. Y. Avery, Oconto, 240 m lumber.
Schr Mary McVea, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr Hooker, Kelly's Island, 575 tons stone.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 138 m lumber.
Schr Driver, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr H. Blood, Jacksonport, 7 000 cedar posts.
Scow Beloit, White Lake, 100 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Scow C. C. Butler, Grierson's Pier, 2,500 railroad ties.
Barge J. L. Drake, Menominee, 260 m lumber.
Barge Wm. Burns, Grand Haven, 175 m lumber.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Menominee, 220 m lumber.

CLEARED ... July 8.

Schr Kate Richmond, Walkerville, 15,854 bu corn.
Barge Geo Dunbar, Muskegon, 100 bu oats.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 1 bale broom corn, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 45 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, 10 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 50 kits fish, 300 green hides, and sundries.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 18,400 bu corn, 13,757 oats, and sundries.
Prop City of Toledo, Port Huron, 14,418 bu corn, 100 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, 26,000 bu corn, 300 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Mohawk, Pine River, 30 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 24,300 bu corn, 547 brls flour, 10 bales broom corn, and sundries.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, 34,250 bu corn, 350 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr Senator, Buffalo, 29,000 bu corn.
Schr New Dominion, Collingwood, 14 300 bu corn.
Prop Scotia, Montreal, 18,000 bu corn, and sundries.
Schr C. H. Hackley, East Saginaw, 6,768 bu corn, 8,139 bu oats.
Schr Horner, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Brig D. S. Fitu, Buffalo, 24,880 bu corn.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, July 8.—We note the following engagements: To Boston—Prop Brooklyn, corn through rate. To Buffalo—Prop Missouri, barge Tyson, prop Canestco, corn at 9c; prop Vanderbilt, oats on p. t.; prop Idaho, corn and oats on p. t.; bark Homer, and the schooners Herizell and Northern Belle, corn at 9c. To Ogdensburg—Prop City of Toledo, corn on p. t.

MILWAUKEE, July 6.—Are dull and nominal at 9c for wheat per sail, and 9c steam to Buffalo. Engagements: To Oswego—Schooner H. Stalker, wheat at 13½c, yesterday p. m.

TOLEDO, July 5.—Grain freights continue strong, owing to the scarcity of vessels, with rates nominally unchanged; 9c on corn to Kingston, 9½@10c on corn and wheat to Oswego, 4½@5c on corn and wheat by sail to Buffalo, 5c on corn by steam to Buffalo, 13c on corn by steam to Montreal.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne July 4:

DOWN—Schrs Parsons, Chicago to Kingston, corn; W. T. Greenwood, Cleveland to Cobourg, coal; Lydia Case, Racine to Oswego, corn; L. L. Lamb, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; Louisa, Leamington to Kingston, timber; barks Winona, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; Alexander, Bay City to Collins Bay, timber; propellers Young America, Detroit to Ogdensburg, gen cargo; Dubuque, Saginaw to Ogdensburg, lumber; barges City of Saginaw, Saginaw to Ogdensburg, lumber; Indiana, do, do; Plymouth Rock, do, do; bark Cecilia, Chicago to Kingston, corn.

UP—Props Granite State, China; schrs Summit, Dauntless; canalboat E. Babbitt; barks R. Gaskin, General Burnsides, Jane C. Woodruff; barges Spaulding, Saginaw; tug Mayflower; schrs Denmark, Guiding Star, Mary.

At Elevator—Schr J. E. Gilmore.

Wind—East.

The following passed on the 5th:

DOWN—Prop Cleveland, Toledo to Ogdensburg, general cargo; schrs J. E. Gilmore, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat; B. R. Loomis, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; S. J. Luff, Detroit to Ogdensburg, lumber; Defiance, Cleveland to Hamilton, coal; Lyman Casey, Toledo to Oswego, corn; Yankee Blade, Chicago to Thorold, wheat; Jessie McDonald, Cleveland to Hamilton, stone and grindstones; steambarge Westfield, AuSable to Ogdensburg, lumber; barges Manly, Pine Tree Harbor to Prescott, timber; Benson, do do; Russell, do do; tug Metamora, do; schr E. P. Dorr, Racine to Oswego, corn.

UP—Schrs Hungarian, Wm. Hunter, Scud, Havana, Hibernia, D. Freeman, Agnes; brig Sea Gull; props East, Buckeye.

Wind—Southwest.

Disasters.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCHOONER JAMAICA.—The schooner Jamacia, capsized in a gale on Rock Falls about two weeks since, has arrived at Detroit. Her decks have been considerably raised and some of her deck-beams broken by the swollen grain. Otherwise she has not suffered material damage.

LEAKING.—The bark Malta is reported to be leaking the result of being run aground on Peach Island when pursued by the Deputy United States Marshal a few days since. She has gone to Chatham for a cargo.

DISMANTLED.—The scow Seabird was dismantled in the river a night or two since near the lower light, Detroit River, by being run into by a passing tow downward bound. Both masts and her bowsprit were carried away, besides more or less damage to her hull.

DID NOT LEAVE PORT.—The Gordon Campbell got a log in her wheel by the way from the Main street bridge as she was going out, and compelled her to return. She is loaded with flour and grain for Erie. The log stopped her wheel completely; and it required two tugs to draw her back to dock. Extent of damage unknown.—*Milwaukee News, July 6.*

STEAMER GRACE DORMER BURNED—ONE LIFE LOST.—A sad accident occurred at Beaver Island, Lake Michigan, Tuesday morning, the 2d inst., resulting in the loss of one life. The propeller Grace Dormer, while lying at Beaver Island dock, suddenly took fire, and soon gained such headway as to leave no possibility of saving her. George Burrows, a wheelsman, who was asleep in his berth at the time, was burned to death, and it is supposed that he dropped asleep while smoking, which beyond a doubt originated the fire. The deceased leaves a wife and nine children at Mackinaw. The Dormer was built at Buffalo in 1868, by E. Orman, and was 67 tons burden. She was owned by Fenton, of Mackinaw, to which point the survivors were taken by the Mayflower.

Vessel Transfers.

The following is an official list of vessel transfers in the Chicago District during the month of June, 1872:

Canal boat Atlantic, from C. Comerford to D. W. Burry, $150, one-half.
Canal boat Advance, H. M. Singer & M. Talcott to Singer & Talcott Stone Co., $500, all.
Canal boat Asia, from Wm. Barendell to Mary E. Taylor, $600, one-half.
Schr Australia, from Wm. Bissett to John Lang, $1,333 33, one-third.
Canal boat Belle France, from Francis Morrissett to Wm. McEwen, $500, one-half.
Schr Barber G., from Henry & John Stier to Peter O'Peterson, $783 34, two-thirds.
Steam tug, Belle Chase, from Charles Mears to Calumet & Chicago C. Dock Co., $6,000, all.
Schr Dolphin, from John Gwynne to Jacob Johnson, $3,000, all.
Schr Ebenezer, from H. H. Horn to Charles C. Harder and H. Hafer, $1,380, two-thirds.
Tug Florence, from August Henrich to James H. Bowen, $4,000, all.
Canal boat Genevieve, from Samuel G. Jack to Grove L. Brown, $1,000, all.
Canal boat Industry, from James F. Brightman to Frank Hopkins, $2,000, all.
Canal boat Manning, Col., from H. M. Singer and M. Talcott, to Singer & Talcott Stone Co., $500, all.
Schr Pertia, from A. J. Snell to Clark Lipe, $500, one-half.
Canal boat Rescue, from H. M. Singer and M. Talcott to Singer & Talcott Stone Co., $500, all.
Schr Skylark, from W. H. Goodnow to Owen Doyle, $6,000, one-half.
Schr Sunrise, from Nathan Mears and Eli Bates to John Prindiville et al, $20,000, all.
Scow Spray, from Frank Goossens to Christian Anderson, $270, one-third.
Scow schr Sea Star, from A. J. Snell to Clark Lipe, $500, one-half.
Canal boat S. & T., from H. M. Singer and M. Talcott to Singer & Talcott Stone Co., $500, all.

Miscellaneous Notes.

ARRIVED—The tug Geo. W. Wood, arrived here yesterday from Sturgeon Bay, to which point she towed two scows and a dredge.

WIND—Last evening, east.

WAGES—Are the same as for several days back, $1 75 per diem.

LIGHTHOUSE SUPPLIES—The steamer Haze is getting ready to start on a tour of the lighthouses with supplies.

LAUNCHED—At Port Colborne, on Tuesday, the new schooner Emerald was launched. She is owned by Captain Larkie, of St. Catharines.

BODY FOUND.—Elizabeth Headington, the woman cook, who was drowned in the schooner Jamaica, was found on the rising of that vessel in a standing position, precisely where last seen, and unsupported by anything on either side of her. Her arms were extended, her hands clenched, and her countenance expressed the most terrible agony.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:25 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:30 p m	*3:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'odat'n	*4:50 p m	*9:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:20 a m	*9:20 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:17 a m
Springfield Express	*7:20 a m	*9:00 p m
Springfield Express	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Keokuk Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:00 a m
**Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:00 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*9:00 a m	*9:00 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*10:29 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:20 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a m	†3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	§10:30 p m	‡6:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	†9:15 a m	†2:00 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	†9:15 p m	†7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	†8:00 a m	†10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	†9:45 a m	†4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	†5:00 p m	†7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	6:10 a m
Green Bay Express	†10:00 a m	†7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	§9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m

† Sunday excepted. § Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 33 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10.00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:40 a m	*9:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:20 a m
Night Express	*†9:00 p m	*‡6:30 a m
South Chicago Accommodat'n	*12:20 p m	* 2:25 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	3:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:30 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	†8:00 a m	‡7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§5:15 p m	§6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*3:00 a m
Mail	†5:00 a m	†6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	†8:40 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Day Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accom'odation (daily)	3:35 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:20 a m
Night Express	†*9:00 p m	‡*6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	†8:00 p m	*6:00 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*9:30 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	‡7.30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*10:30 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*8:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Forrester Passenger	*3:15 p m	*8:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p m	*8:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:20 p m	9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	§7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*7:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:35 a m	*8:45 p m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to 464 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call, you only see the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 2 p. m. to 5.

DR. F. BROOKS,

Of twenty-eight years' experience, office 429 South Clark-st., cor. Polk, Chicago, for the last 18 years practicing in this city, still continues to cure all forms of Cancerous, Infectious and Impure Diseases, and all difficulties of a delicate nature. Ladies and gentlemen may call or address the Doctor on all confidential matters, and may rely upon being easily and speedily relieved. Patients can be provided with apartments, board, attendance, etc., at his Medical Infirmary, if desired. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., Sundays excepted.

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DR. J. KEAN.
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DR. J. KEAN,

360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., may be confidentially consulted personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. Dr. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay. Dr. J. KEAN'S having gained an enviable reputation in special diseases has induced unprincipled practitioners to copy his advertisement. It is well known that Dr. J. KEAN is the original NO CURE, NO PAY Doctor. Rubber Goods always on hand.

Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st.

Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes of any specialist in Chicago. Can be consulted confidentially personally or by mail free of charge. His Medical Treatise for ladies and gentlemen sent free. All female difficulties relieved with safety and success.

DR. STONE, 112 West Madison-st.,

Treats and cures most cases of Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases, old and at lower prices, than any Doctor in Chicago. Nervous Debility permanently cured. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed. Circulars free. Office, 112 West Madison-st.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

For the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, and the whole train of attendant disorders. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. E. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

DR. A. G. OLIN, 341 State-st., cures Nervous Debility and Special Diseases caused by abuse or excess. Also Female Complaints. All kinds of Rubber Goods constantly on hand. Circulars sent free.

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Tuesday Morning, July 9, 1872.

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

Reduced Rates for The Weekly Chicago Tribune for the Campaign.

The country is now entering upon a Presidential Campaign which will, perhaps, be the most exciting that has been known since 1860. It is now morally certain that the only candidates in the field for the Presidency will be HORACE GREELEY and ULYSSES S. GRANT. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will support Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President, on the Cincinnati Platform; and the weekly campaign edition will be furnished from the 15th of May to the 15th of November, or for any shorter time, at the following extremely low rates:

One copy..........$0.50.
Ten copies..........4.50.
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Send in your orders.

Remittances may be made either by draft express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

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THE BATTLE ALREADY WON.

Whether the Baltimore Convention nominate Mr. Greeley, or indorse, ratify, or assent to his nomination, is now a matter of very little consequence as affecting the general result, because the people have already accepted his candidacy, and intend electing him. Two months ago he was nominated at Cincinnati, and his nomination was greeted with derision by the office-holders. The nomination, nevertheless, received a cordial welcome from a vast body of thinking people all over the country. Others were deterred from making any demonstration of support, because the Republican Convention was to meet at Philadelphia and might not nominate Grant, and the Democratic Convention was to meet at Baltimore and might not accept Greeley. The Philadelphia Convention met in June, and the office-holders not only nominated Grant, but threw overboard Colfax, who in all his public life had preserved his official integrity above and beyond reproach. Then, the last hope of Reform through the regular Republican organization having failed, thousands of Republicans in all parts of the country shook the dust of the old party from their feet, and determined to support Honest Horace Greeley, under whose lead, for twenty years, they had followed the flag of true Republicanism. The managers of the Democratic party, in order to gain time to cure the Democrats of the "Greeley delusion," postponed their Convention until July; but the lapse of time has but served to unite the party, and, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Maine to Texas, there has been a popular upheaval, and at Baltimore, to-day, will meet the most unanimous Democratic Convention that has met for forty years,—that Convention declaring for the election of Horace Greeley.

In the meantime the disintegration of the Grant party has been rapidly progressing. What two months ago was considered a "broad farce" has become the popular occupation, and Horace Greeley at this day has become, to all appearances, the most popular candidate with the people, not of one party, but of all parties, that has been nominated for President during the last half-century.

The revolution is not confined to any section, or State, or parts of States; it is general. It is strong among the people of Vermont; is decisive in all closely balanced States; is sweeping in all the opposition States; and promises, before November, to be overwhelming in all the States. There is no local reason why Greeley should be more popular in Illinois than in Massachusetts, yet the revolution in this State is astounding even to his friends. So general and sweeping is it, that there is not at this time a Congressional District in this State in which the friends of Mr. Greeley do not have the strongest hopes of electing their candidate. Several districts, which in 1868 gave Grant majorities by the thousands, are, even at this early day, considered safe for Greeley. As to the Electoral vote of this State being given for Greeley, there is no doubt. The Greeley State ticket and a Legislature of Greeley supporters are regarded as certainties.

Throughout the Union, enough is known to render it certain that the following States are hopelessly lost to Grant: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, California, Nevada, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Florida,—making 171 Electoral votes. In addition to these, those who have reason to know have no hesitation in giving him the vote of New York by 50,000 majority, and Pennsylvania by 30,000, and New Jersey by 15,000. These States have 78 Electoral votes. These give him 50 Electoral votes more than is needed for an election.

This has been accomplished within sixty days, one-half of which time was spent in waiting for Philadelphia to nominate some other candidate than Grant. In the four months yet to pass before the election, the revolution has ample time to be felt in the other States. Already comes the cheering news that Maine gives promise of emancipating herself. Rhode Island will certainly follow. In Michigan the campaign has hardly opened, and Minnesota may already be enrolled for Greeley.

The fact is, the people have charge of this campaign. Never had politicians so little influence or control. The people, for the first time, have a candidate of their own, and the only business for Conventions this year is to ratify the nomination of the People's candidate, Honest Horace Greeley.

The last of the Bigelow Block contestants withdrew his objections yesterday, and there now remains, therefore, no obstacle to prevent the Government from commencing the work of improvement forthwith. As the erection of the Post Office and Custom House has already been delayed far into the building season, it is to be hoped that Chicago may have her new postal and commercial accommodations as soon as possible, and that Mr. Greeley's appointees may take possession before the close of another year. Chicago will welcome the double change with delight. Prompt work by the Government will also stimulate the property-owners in that vicinity to renewed exertions, and will soon indirectly help to cover the present vacant lots with new buildings.

AT BALTIMORE.

Of the several modes of indorsing the Cincinnati Convention which have been proposed at Baltimore, to-day, we are fully persuaded that the most direct and square-toed policy, viz.: the nomination of Greeley and Brown by the votes of the delegates in the usual way, will have the best influence on all parties throughout the country. It certainly will satisfy the wavering or indifferent among those who have heretofore acted with the Democratic party, and it will strengthen the Liberal Republican vote by increasing the assurance to Republicans that Greeley will be elected. Thousands more of Republicans will vote for Greeley if they are sure he will get the whole Democratic vote, than if the coming up of the Democratic reinforcement is left doubtful. Republicans, generally, are becoming pretty well satisfied that the election of Greeley means no triumph of the blunders made by the Democratic party in sympathizing with slavery, rebellion, and repudiation, and in opposing impartial suffrage. On all the issues, the Cincinnati Platform consigns Democracy to the grave. The Democracy at Baltimore, therefore, are, in respect to principles, as new a party as the Liberals who met at Cincinnati. Republicans are not afraid to vote side by side with the "loudest ex-Rebels" in the South for Civil Service Reform, Amnesty, Revenue Reform, or any other vital present issue, on which an ex-Rebel's vote will go as far toward restoring our Government to a basis of purity and progress as the vote of a Unionist.

This being so, the Liberal Republicans need no *finesse* to aid them in their work. They have nothing to conceal, if concealment were possible. They desire the vote of every Democrat, ex-Rebel, and Republican whom they can get, and in no section of the country, nor among any party, will our vote be weakened by the knowledge that it is exceedingly strong somewhere else or in another party, if the Democratic Liberals can, with any propriety, be considered hereafter as of a different party from the Republican Liberals. When the Cincinnati nomination was made, it was generally thought by Liberal Republicans that the Baltimore Convention could serve the cause of Greeley and Brown more effectually by waiving any nominations and simply rendering an indorsement of some kind to the proceedings had at Cincinnati. But at present the Liberal party has far outgrown such over-cautious policies. Should the enthusiasm of the Baltimore sentiment for Greeley be repressed or turned back, it would be deemed tantamount to a repudiation of Greeley's name. Even in State Conventions, where no formal nomination of Greeley has been made, the Grant papers have argued that they were anti-Greeley. To enter on so important a canvass with confusion and misrepresentation beclouding so important a point, would be annoying, without anything being gained for anybody. The boldest and most outspoken policy is now the most sagacious and safe. Mr. Greeley has already been put before the country by a Convention representing a large fraction of the Republican party. Now let him be nominated out and out by the Democratic Convention, and let the Grantites make the most they can of it.

GRANT AND GREELEY AT THE JUBILEE.

The recent visit which the present President, Grant, and the next President, Greeley, made to the World's Peace Jubilee was significant, not only of the tastes and instincts of the two as gentlemen, but of the popular estimation in which they are held as competitors in the Presidential campaign. President Grant came to the Jubilee when it was in the full blaze of success, before people had tired of its confusions and excitements, and when it was the only topic of prominence before the public. His visit was advertised for several days in advance, in flaming head-lines, and the Administration organs labored in every possible way to work up enthusiasm for him. In addition to this, it should be remembered that, if there is any spot in the United States which Grant can rely upon carrying, it is Eastern Massachusetts. The visit was made for political purposes, and thinly concealed by the pretext that he was to attend a meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Institute. The Collector of Boston and his Custom House underlings had the reception in charge, and, to make the demonstration all the more imposing, the President brought his Cabinet along with him, and three members of his Military Family; and the Grant candidate for the Vice Presidency was also summoned to be present at the Coliseum.

The eventful day arrived, and with it the President, and his coming was duly announced in all his papers. The Boston Lancers were ordered out to do escort duty. The ordinary passers-by stopped in front of his hotel as he entered his carriage, numbering, perhaps, one hundred people, and the Presidential procession of the Lancers and three carriages started on its way to the Coliseum. It was, perhaps, the most mournful procession that ever passed through Boston, and only needed a band playing a dirge to complete its semblance to a funeral. The top-lofty plumes of the Lancers, and their gay spear-pennants, were soon drenched with rain, and, as they rode along upon their reeking horses, they presented a pitiably-bedraggled and limp aspect, which it is very difficult to describe, except by saying that each individual Lancer looked like a rooster caught out in a smart shower, a long distance from his coop. The President sat sullenly smoking his cigar, and his attendants assumed an air of enforced gayety not at all in keeping with the general sentiment of the occasion. Meanwhile, in the Coliseum, Gilmore had marshalled his vocal hosts to sing "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and the Marine Band of Washington had been kept several days over their time, without extra pay, to play "Hail to the Chief." For a full half hour, Gilmore watched for his entrance, but, by some slip in the signals, Grant had got to his seat before he was discovered. The band was then ordered to play, and people rose in their seats to see him. There were little spatters of applause here and there, as knots of people thought they had found him, but there was no general applause on the part of the audience. People soon took their seats, and gave their attention to the music. After three or four numbers had been played, he got up and went out, and soon returned again, evidently with the intention of trying a second time to see if he could not catch applause. This experiment, however, failed utterly, for not a score of people knew that he had moved. He remained but a short time longer, and then, grossly violating the etiquette which an invited guest should observe, rose and left the building while the French Band was playing national airs in his honor. His exit did not attract as much attention as his entrance; but the manner of it, as soon as it became noised about, caused much indignant comment, even among his own friends, who could not overlook such a seemingly intentional insult to a foreign band, which was in attendance expressly to do him honor. The reception was a mortifying failure to his friends, all the more so that arrangements had been made for an imposing success, and that seventy or eighty thousand people were in attendance, who evidently cared more for music than the presence of a President the sands of whose official life were so nearly run out. It is doubtful if any one but the Collector of the Port of Boston can tell when he finally left that city.

Mr. Greeley, on the other hand, came to Boston without any preliminary announcement. It was not definitely known that he would be in the city until the morning he arrived, and only then by a single line in the official advertisement of the Jubilee, the papers taking good care to neglect any editorial announcement of his arrival. He was accompanied by three or four gentlemen in a private capacity, and went to the Coliseum without escort of any description. Naturally, his first visit was to the Press Room, and there he was cordially welcomed by the journalists, about one hundred of whom were present, although the Jubilee was fairly in its dregs. In response to unmistakable calls, he made a brief speech in excellent good taste, and then quietly walked into the auditorium. The familiar face, beaming with good nature, and the familiar head, surmounted by a new white felt hat, were at once recognized by the entire audience, and there was enthusiastic applause all over the vast building, which was continued for some time. At the end of the fourth number there was a long wait, and during the wait loud calls for Greeley were started, which soon became general, and, in reply, Mr. Greeley arose and bowed his acknowledgments, whereupon three rousing cheers were given him, and the concert then proceeded. Mr. Greeley—although what he knows about music is perhaps not worth mentioning, according to his own confession—had the good taste to wait until the first part was finished and retire during the intermission, which was the signal for another hearty round of applause.

If the Grant men were mortified at the reception which was given their leader, after their plans had been matured for a grand demonstration, they were none the less surprised at the spontaneous enthusiasm which Mr. Greeley's presence awakened, and they are probably wondering to this day how it is that, three years ago, at the first Jubilee, General Grant's appearance created a perfect whirlwind of applause, and that, three years later, he could make his appearance before a still larger audience in the same spot and scarcely receive a passing tribute. If anything could prove the utter indifference of the people to General Grant, both as a man and a Presidential aspirant, it was his reception at Boston, and the result of that reception will be, that he will not probably again risk the experiment of appearing before any considerable number of people, simply for political effect; while Mr. Greeley has discovered that he has hosts of friends in the very stronghold of Grant.

THE WAREHOUSE LAW.

The Warehouse law of this State, in its twenty-seventh section, provides that the proprietor, lessee, or manager of any public warehouse of Class A shall, before transacting any business, procure from the Circuit Court a license, giving him authority to carry on and conduct the business of a public warehouse, &c. The warehouseman, at the time of obtaining this license, is to execute a bond in the penal sum of $10,000 for the faithful performance of his duty as a public warehouseman, in compliance with the laws of this State. It further provides that any person who shall carry on said business without said license shall, upon conviction, be fined, for each day of such refusal, not less than $100, nor more than $500.

The warehousemen of Chicago, having refused to take out license and give bonds, as required by law, were indicted in the Circuit Court. The trial took place some time ago, the defence being that the law was unconstitutional. Judge Farwell, before whom the case was tried, on Saturday rendered a judgment of guilty, and imposed the fine. The defendants, of course, have appealed, and the case will be heard by the Supreme Court in September.

In the Bloomington Circuit, the Railroad Commissioners instituted like prosecutions against the railroads, for making charges for freight in excess of what the law prescribes. That case was heard some time ago, and will probably be decided by Judge Tipton in time to be taken to the Supreme Court for final determination. Thus, step by step, in spite of all the delays interposed by the defendants, the law is drawing its toils around the monopolists, and soon it will be determined that the people have rights which the Courts can enforce against extortion and combination.

A Warning to American Inventors.

The *American Register*, published in Paris, warns American inventors and manufacturers, intending to exhibit at the projected International Exhibition at Vienna, before they engage in such an enterprise, which is attended with considerable expense, to act very carefully. It does not believe that the exhibition will be of any benefit to Americans, owing to the unfair discriminations of the Austrian patent laws. These laws require a patented article to be manufactured in the country in one year from the date of the patent and the commencement of the payment of the yearly annuity. According to the rules of the Austrian Patent Office, it requires sworn proof that the inventor has worked his patent, and a certificate of such working must be deposited in the Patent Office before the expiration of the year, or the patent is liable to be contested. The bringing a machine or article in parts into the country, and putting it together and working it, is considered as invalid and not complying with the law. It is stated that, in 99 cases out of every 100, foreigners lose their patents in Austria, and most other Continental countries, by the fact of their laws being so framed as to deprive poor inventors of an opportunity to comply with them; and an instance is given of a prominent American invention, which was recently introduced in parts and set up. The Patent Office was notified that the invention was worked, but it ruled it out. As there is at present no demand for the invention in Austria, and to prepare to manufacture a single machine to comply with the law would require an outlay of $20,000, it was a virtual prohibition of the article. In view of such facts as these, and the innumerable difficulties in the way of complying with the laws, American inventors would do well to heed the *Register's* warning, and not act hastily.

Hon. William Patten, of DeKalb County, formerly a State Senator, and a man of clear head and strong intelligence, a farmer, will, it is understood, be supported for the Congressional nomination in the Fourth District of Illinois. Mr. Patten is a Liberal Republican,—a man who does not live by office-holding,—who is able, by experience, to demonstrate how many additional acres every farmer has to cultivate each year in order to pay unnecessary taxes; and, if elected to Congress, will be of invaluable service to the producers of his district and of the country.

Mr. Matthew Arnold (whose semi-annual death the American press is fond of noticing) has made an earnest effort to help the weary work of Bible-teaching in schools by publishing the last twenty-seven chapters of Isaiah in a connected form, with notes admirably adapted to show the literary and historic excellencies of the wonderful poem. The English clergy have made a bitter resistance to the use of the new hand-book. They profess to shrink from the idea of considering the Bible from a literary standpoint at all. Moreover, Mr. Arnold has scrupulously avoided trenching on theological interpretations of this portion of prophecy. They say that it is better to have no explanation whatever than a non-theological one. Their opposition will probably defeat the success of this admirable attempt to reveal the real glories of the Hebrew Scriptures. The English peasant will grow up with the same stolid ignorance of their beauties that he has of those of every other literary work. The English clergyman will be largely responsible for such a state of things.

Three years ago, when the Methodist Church began to try to hush up the Book-Concern scandals, impartial observers warned the men thus engaged that they would inevitably lower the moral tone of the Church if they persisted in the attempt. It is, of course, impossible to say how strong an effect their persistence had; but it is certainly a noteworthy fact that this particular denomination has had a series of scandals within it during the last few months. Dr. Huston's case, at Baltimore, was followed by a similar one by one of his congregation. Then came the career of Rev. Mr. Cramer, at Copenhagen. Dr. Thompson, at Cincinnati, came into unpleasant notoriety a few days since; and now Rev. S. J. Browne, another Methodist clergyman of the same city, has killed a boy 12 years of age. Finally, there comes a report from DeKalb County, in this State, that a Methodist minister has seduced four young girls, and has fled from arrest, leaving his wife and two children behind him. These cases form another chapter in the history of epidemic crime. Of course, Methodism had nothing to do with either case, but no religious organization can afford to lower its notions of moral responsibility.

Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens, the San Francisco brawler, says that she never pointed a pistol at anybody. In the published card which contains this statement she confides to the public that she is a member of the Peace Society, and so totally opposed to the use of fire-arms. "Indeed," she gently gossips, "so much am I in fear of them, I dare not approach the bureau-drawer where my husband keeps his loaded Derringer." With this attempt to disprove intent to murder by proving cowardice, Mrs. E. P. S. retires. Her card raises a very pretty question of veracity. The reporter of the San Francisco *Call* said, and says, that he seized a pistol which she was holding in the direction of Mr. Meeker, and forced her to put it up. She said at first that she meant to frighten him; then, that she had only a "dummy" weapon. Now she says that she had none at all. Mrs. Stevens is evidently too scared by the disrepute she has incurred to frame a consistent story.

Dr. Frederic R. Marvin has lectured before the Liberal Club of New York City on Immortality. He made a very ingenious plea against the received doctrines. According to his beliefs, faith in a future life is not at all inherent in human nature. The brain, like the stomach, is a development. Both are entities, by means of which the processes of thought and digestion go on. These latter, however, are not entities themselves. When a man dies, his stomach dies, and the process of digestion is at an end. It does not exist separately, does not go to Heaven. Just so the brain dies, and the process of thought is at an end. It does not exist separately, does not go to Heaven. Certainly, if thought does not live, nothing in man does. This is well-wrought argument, but Dr. Marvin has overlooked one pleasant fact. Death is the negation of vital force. Force always persists. When a body loses its particular portion of force, its loss is something else's gain. The power *must* live, in some shape and some sphere.

On the 9th of March, Secretary Fish telegraphed to Madrid, declaring that Dr. Houard was an American citizen, and asking his immediate release. On the 12th of March, Secretary Fish wrote to Schuyler Colfax that there was no proof of Houard's claim to American citizenship; that the testimony against him would have convicted a person accused of a like offence in this country during the late war; and that "The strong point which prevents the intervention of this Government in behalf of Houard from becoming efficacious for the release is the fact that he has been regularly tried and found guilty by a duly-constituted tribunal in Cuba." Martin Koszta was "regularly tried and found guilty by a duly-constituted tribunal," but this did not prevent our demanding and enforcing his instant release. The real difficulty which "prevents the intervention of this Government from becoming efficacious for Dr. Houard's release" is the vacillating inefficiency so well exemplified in the telegram of March 9, and the letter of March 12, of Secretary Fish.

There are three political parties in Hungary,—the Deakists (so named from their originator, Francis Deak), the Radicals, and the Reactionists. The accession of Count Von Beust, in 1867, as Prime Minister of the Austrian Empire, insured the triumph, in Hungary, of the Deakists. Under the Constitution which their leaders framed, there has been an era of unexampled prosperity. At the recent election, the Radicals and Reactionists formed an alliance against the party in power. They invoked the aid of Kossuth, and the ex-Dictator issued an appeal to the people to support the coalition. It is a significant sign of the decline of hero-worship and the growth of independent thinking that this manifesto fell flat. The Hungarians felt that they had outgrown their old leaders. They elected the Deak candidates by heavy majorities, and have so insured the continuous growth of their country.

Veteran soldiers are summoned to meet at Pittsburgh, Sept. 17, 1872. The meeting is called to indorse Grant. The first two signers of the call are Powell Clayton and Geo. E. Spencer, two "Generals" whose success in war has been far eclipsed by their victories in time of peace. With the aid of Grant, they have debauched the politics of Arkansas and Alabama with wonderful thoroughness. They are naturally anxious to indorse their patron, inasmuch as his fall involves theirs. All veteran soldiers who wish to stab a fallen foe, to subordinate civil to military power, and to aid carpet-baggers, like Clayton and Spencer, in plundering and oppressing the South, will doubtless heed the call signed by these two worthies, and meet them at Pittsburgh.

The New York *Times* spins a little story of cobwebs. It says that a Prussian General, while inspecting some military stables, called out: "What do I see there? Cobwebs?" "Yes, sir," the officer in charge replied; "we keep them there to catch the flies, and prevent their teasing the horses." The moral is obvious. If we suffer our houses to be festooned with cobwebs, we shall be spared our Egyptian plague of flies. Nervous persons who object to going into the spider-breeding business might import and domesticate a flying-toad (several species of which exist in South America), and so destroy the pest in a little more agreeable way.

In 1870, the honest Republicans and the Democrats of North Carolina elected a Conservative Legislature. It impeached and removed the Governor, Holden, who has since been in Washington, prominent in the ring that controls Grant. This Legislature refused to authorize the issue of a single railroad bond, and voted a tax of 38 1-3 cents on each $100. The Legislature of 1869, elected by the Grant-Holden party, laid a tax of 98 cents on the $100, and directed the issue of bonds to the amount of $24,046,000. This contrast will not be forgotten by the voters of the State, when, on the 1st of August, they decide at the polls between Grant, Military Rule, and Corruption, and Greeley, Civil Supremacy, and Honesty.

POLITICAL.

Colonel A. C. Babcock, of Canton, Fulton County, Ill., who was four years Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and who is now for Greeley, is urged to accept the certainty of an election to Congress in the Ninth District. The Peoria *Review* says:

> In giving a preference for Colonel Babcock, the *Review* has no disposition to express an opinion derogatory to any one who has been mentioned as a candidate. But it believes that he combines the qualities of capacity, honesty, and availability, and that his selection as the standard-bearer of the Liberal party in the Ninth District would be received with more general satisfaction than the name of any other person yet mentioned.

—Senator James M. Epler, of Jacksonville, Ill., being a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Springfield District, publicly advises fraternal feeling and harmonious action, and to that end advises a withdrawal of the call injudiciously issued for a nominating convention at Jacksonville on the 11th.

—The Administration office-holding newspapers who at first sought to make it appear that Governor Koerner was of the "beer-swilling Dutch persuasion," have now been advised to represent him as a "dignified aristocrat."

—When a blatant "Copperhead" and "Rebel-sympathizer," like ex-Senator George W. Jones, of Iowa, who was sent to Fort Lafayette, comes out for Grant, all the Grant papers unite in honoring his patriotism; but, when ex-Senator A. C. Dodge, of the same State, comes out for Greeley, the same papers, like the Davenport *Gazette*, say: "When fossils of that ilk go Greeley, it is time for Republicans to stand from under."

—Mayor Brown, of St. Louis, is a pronounced candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination in Missouri.

—Daniel O'Madigan, editor of the *Western Celt*, at St. Louis, having announced himself and the support of his paper for Greeley, he has, by a few days, anticipated the headsman, and made a vacancy in the office of Internal Revenue.

—Major H. M. Peters declines the Republican nomination for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Iroquois County, Ill., because he cannot support the head of the ticket—Grant. He deems it a privilege and a duty to vote for Greeley. The Postmaster at Watseka, who refuses to print Major Peters' letter, strongly insists that there are *no* Greeley men in Iroquois County.

—The *quasi* Radical *State Journal* weakens daily on Grant. Is our neighbor getting ready to flop? Is it waiting for Baltimore? Does it tremble for the "biscuits and the butter?" We pause for a reply.—*Springfield Register*.

—The Detroit *Post* (Zach. Chandler's paper) has a column leader to the effect that the Grant family are much happier and more comfortable since Governor Blair has gone—for Greeley. No cause is mentioned except his refusal to whitewash Grant, but that is cause enough.

—The St. Paul *Pioneer* figures up twenty-four newspapers in Minnesota which Grant controls by means of petty offices.

—The people of the Southern States would like to enjoy something like that reassuring assurance, so often heard of late, to the effect that "General Grant will not interfere in the pending Gubernatorial election of Pennsylvania."

—The Manitowoc (Wis.) *Pilot* says: "The coming campaign will prove the assertion that political leaders will have less, and the people more, their own way than in any other Presidential campaign of the century."

—Congressman Eldridge, of Wisconsin, predicts 150,000 majority for Greeley in New York.

—The Democracy of Montana, in convention on the 2d, elected James M. Cavanaugh and J. H. D. Stout delegates to Baltimore, and instructed them to support Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown first and last.

—Thomas S. Lang, a well-known politician of Maine, appears in a long letter of formal adieu to the Republican party, which is published in the Portland *Advertiser*.

—In Western Pennsylvania two editors are nominated for Congress, three for the State Senate, and one for the Assembly.

—The Grant men are exceedingly jubilant over the accession of ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia, and propose to put him on their Electoral ticket. At the first ratification meeting where Wise speaks, we suggest that Wise's new political associates strike up in full chorus that stirring hymn of the party, "Old John Brown." It would be soothingly suggestive.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

—The Dayton (Ohio) District has been carved out on the basis of 800 Republican majority in the last election, and Lewis B. Gunckle, of Dayton, resident manager of the Soldiers' Home, is likely to be the Republican nominee for Congress.

—In the Third Ohio District, the Grant men offering themselves for Congress are A. G. McBurney and Dr. Scott, of Warren; Miles Gardner and M. J. Williams, of Fayette; John Q. Smith, of Clinton; and Major Millegan, of Butler.

—The Kalamazoo *Gazette* says:

> Of course Michigan will go for Grant by the usual majority! At least that's what the "faithful" say, of course for outside effect. But behind the curtain the thing is different. John J. Bagley, candidate for the nomination of Governor, came here to urge Vice President Colfax to stump Michigan for Grant and the "Regulars." "Why," said Colfax, with evident surprise, "you don't need any help in Michigan, do you?" "Yes, by G—," [illegible] "We shall need all we get, too, I tell you."

—The Keokuk *Gate City* thinks the Republicans of the First Iowa District will make a mistake if they do not nominate the Hon. George W. McCrary, for re-election to Congress. His most active contestant for the place is John H. Gear, of Burlington.

—The West Virginia election for Governor, Congressman, etc., is to be held this year on Thursday, Aug. 22.

—The Portland (Me) *Advertiser* says Thomas S. Lang has been "selected to head the insurrection against Mr. Blaine in the Third Congressional District," and remarks:

> Two years ago, the Hon. Thomas S. Lang, by the choice and vote of nearly 5,000 Kennebec Republicans occupied a seat in the Maine Senate. It was not the first time he had been thus honored, and he was still further bound to the party in power by the part assigned to his father, Friend J. D. Lang, in carrying into effect the Indian policy of the Administration.

—It is said that the Greeley men have enlisted another recruit in Virginia. Charles H. Porter, Representative in Congress from the Richmond (Va.) District, has moved his residence to the Manchester District, across James River from Richmond, for the purpose, it is alleged, of securing the nomination and running for Congress on the Greeley ticket against Stowell, the Grant nominee. This Porter is a "carpet-bagger" of the worst possible description. There is not a man who has done more to make the Republican party in the Old Dominion unpopular. If Greeley has secured him, he is welcome to him. We would add, "And the Lord go with him," if we were not positively certain that the Lord will not do anything of the kind.—*Administration paper*.

PERSONAL.

Governor Palmer will resume his residence in Carlinville at the expiration of his term of office.

—Governor Hoffman designs building an elegant summer residence at Islip, in the vicinity of the Club House.

—Captain James Wiley, Assistant Quartermaster in the Marine Corps, has, at his own request, been placed on the retired list.

—Fannie Jordan has gone to Newport, where she will find plenty of captives. She is the great fool-killer, and none but the friends of her victims will regret her success. Next winter she will reside in New York, where she will have no rivals.

—The Rev. H. L. Hubbell, of Ann Arbor, Mich., has received an appointment, together with the Rev. J. W. Hough, of Jackson, and the Rev. W. S. Alexander, of Racine, Wis., to establish a Theological School in the north of Italy, for native teachers, under the care of the American Board.

—John Teesdale, formerly of the Iowa City *Republican*, also of the Des Moines *Register*, and more recently an assistant on the Mt. Pleasant (Iowa) *Journal*, has been called to take charge of the Washington (D. C.) *Chronicle*,—Senator Harlan's paper.

Crops in Iowa.

CORNING, Iowa, July 5.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The crops in this section, including wheat, oats, barley, and flax, promise to be the heaviest that have been known here for the past five years. Harvest will commence next week. Corn is rather late, but the indications now are that there will be a heavy crop. There is no old wheat left in this section, nor barley, rye, or flax. The corn is being shipped forward as fast as possible, and a few weeks will wind up the surplus of that article in this section. We are paying 20 cents per bushel for corn here at present. The wool crop has about all gone forward at 40 cents here. There are not many hogs and cattle to go forward at present.

Yours, etc.,

MORSE, MAYHEW & SUTPHEN.

Amusing.

It is really amusing to see the eagerness of buyers at the dry goods bankrupt sale by J. B. Chambers & Co. at No. 197 South Desplaines street. The store is thronged forenoon, afternoon, and evening, and the ladies seem to be getting everything they want, from a yard of calico to a fine Paisley shawl or velvet carpet, at their own price. They will also find that no pains will be spared to make them comfortable while in attendance.

Attention.

The attention of subscription book publishers is called to the advertisement of W. J. Holland under the head of agents wanted.

THE JUBILEE.

A Few Closing Notes.

Sketches of Madame Peschka-Leutner and Franz Bendel.

The Conductors—Strauss, Franz Abt, Zerrahn, and Gilmore.

The Work Which Has Been Done.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLISEUM, BOSTON, July 4.

As I write to you, the crowning labor of Hercules Gilmore is drawing to a close. The outdoor excitements of the Day of Independence are evidently more attractive, however, than the closing concert of the Jubilee. The vast Coliseum is sparsely filled with auditors. The amphitheatre, with its 20,000 chorus seats, is almost deserted. The orchestra scarcely musters more than 200 or 300 instruments; and the foreign bands, as they file down to the front to play their numbers, have a lonesome look. The press-room, which, for three weeks past, has been as busy as a bee-hive, has a singularly dreary aspect, two or three unfortunate scribes only remaining to catch the dregs of the great festival. The strains of the bands echo mournfully among the huge trusses, and the whole sentiment of the closing day is reminiscent. A few withered bouquets, still pendant from the tall roof-columns, are souvenirs of the dazzling glare and crushing rush of the ball-night. The great crowd will come no more. The grand chorus is a thing of yesterday. Leutner, Strauss, Bendel, Abt, Rudersdorff, Godfrey, Saro, and Paulus to-day are only words, and yet suggestive of pleasant memories,—for those who have seen and heard them will always cherish these memories with delight, and lay them away in lavender. Looking back over these eventful three weeks, with their music, confusion, excitement, and enthusiasm, they seem but a dream,—a chaos of mighty waves of harmony; the delirium of the waltz; the crash of anvils and artillery; the thundering diapason of the organ; an ocean of human beings, fantastically tinged with the colors of gay draperies, and bathed in broad flashes of sunlight; the incessant tramping of thousands of feet, and the restless stir of these acres of people, which has sounded to me more like the monotonous unrest of the sea than anything else in Nature. Out of this confused jumble of sights and sounds, let me recall only a few impressions of things which are destined to become permanent. Of Strauss and the bewitching *diablerie* of his waltzes; the fascination of his manner, and his magnetic influences upon the orchestra, I have already written you in detail.

MADAME PESCHKA-LEUTNER

claims the next place. Her singing was as complete a surprise, not only to the general audience, but also to musical *connoisseurs*, as a thunderbolt a clear noon. Scarcely any one knew who Leutner was. The question was asked thousands of times, but no one could answer it. I met Gilmore a day or two before the Jubilee commenced, and said to him, "Who is this Leutner?" and he only answered, "Wait!" She came to Boston unknown and unheralded. She had to make her reputation in that critical city, unaided by managerial puffs and labored biographical notices. It is safe to say that every one went expecting to be disappointed. At her first rehearsal, she sang an aria with variations, written for her by Proch, her teacher. The theme is an exquisite *andante* melody, and the variations were intricate and rapid, touching the upper G flat in the cadenza. Zerrahn looked at the score incredulously as he took the baton, and the orchestra regarded her as if with surprise at her audacity. Leutner alone was as serene and undisturbed as if she had the simplest ballad before her. She sang the melody with the most tender expression and exquisite purity of voice imaginable, and then, one by one, and with the most perfect ease executed the vocal difficulties, and, in the cadenza, struck the G flat, not with a scream, but with a tone as clear and perfect as a flute, and then, dropping full two octaves, closed amid the most frantic applause of the players, who rose to their feet to take a good long look at this wonderful singer, who had achieved what they considered to be an impossibility. For the first time in my twenty years' recollections of music, I witnessed the rare spectacle of an orchestra at a rehearsal *encoring* a singer. In the afternoon, at the concert, she achieved a victory of enthusiasm, and fairly electrified even the old stagers, who expressed their delight by declaring her to be without a peer. Even Dwight, the fastidious old critic, whose dictum is authority, and who had decided not to go to the Jubilee, was compelled to go and hear Leutner, and, if I am not mistaken, there was something very closely resembling a tear in his eye. The question was now changed. It was no longer, "Who is Leutner?"—but "Where has she been that we have not heard of her before?" The solution of the problem is simple. When the Germans get a good thing, they know enough to keep it. Leutner has rarely, if ever, before sung out of Germany. Her finest triumphs have been won in Leipsig, at the famous Gewandhaus concerts, to sing at which has been always considered the highest triumph a singer could achieve. Outside of Leipsig, she has sung but little, having appeared a few times at the Stadt Theatre, in Vienna, where she was always a bright, particular star. She is but 28 years of age, and consequently just in her prime. Her voice, from the lowest note to her wonderful highest one, is as faultless as an instrument,—fresh, pure, round, and full in every tone,—and to this generality is added a quick and fascinating expressiveness, and a flexibility which is never at fault in the most trying difficulties, except, perhaps, in sustained trills, which are not so liquid as those of Carlotta Patti and some other artists of great technical skill. Her voice has a clarinet quality in some parts of its register, although in her highest it has the smoothness of the flute. Her accuracy of tone was well tested in a solo which she sung with flute *obligato*, and in which she dropped the most difficult intervals of two octaves with absolute precision. In personal appearance she reminds one somewhat of Jenny Lind. Her form is inclined toward embonpoint, but not unpleasantly so. Her face is not what you would call handsome, but its expression is at once sweet and winsome, and conveys every suggestion of a large-hearted and thoroughly sensible woman. Her manners are those of a refined gentlewoman, thoroughly natural and easy, entirely free from affectation, pertness, or stage nonsense. Such is Peschka-Leutner, the best vocalist America has heard since those far-away days of Jenny Lind, whose voice to us now is only an indistinct memory. She returns to Europe shortly, but it is not impossible that she may return to this country next fall, for a concert tour. Mr. Ziegfeld has made her a handsome offer, which she may yet accept, as it is to him indirectly that she is indebted for her American success.

BENDEL.

Franz Bendel, the pianist, has also been one of the celebrities of the Jubilee. At the first blush, it seems almost ridiculous to perform a piano solo in this vast building, and, with the great majority of players, it would have been ridiculous. Wehli, who is a player of no mean ability and no ordinary power, succeeded admirably in accomplishing nothing. Arabella Goddard, one of the best readers of classical music in the world, and the wife of Mr. Davison, the musical critic of the London *Times*, literally threw herself away by attempting to play, on the second day, Thalberg's brilliant fantasie on "The Last Rose of Summer." She has for years been recognized, in England and on the Continent, as one of the finest of living pianists; but her effort in the Coliseum was a mortifying failure, simply because she had not the strength of wrist sufficient to make the instrument heard. A better fortune was reserved for Bendel. He is a lion at the piano. The instrument upon which he played, a Hallet & Davis Grand, which was made expressly for the Jubilee, and with reference to the size of the Coliseum, was worthy of his powers, and he brought from it a splendid volume of tone, where the weaker ones had made no effect at all, or failed to reach the real music in the instrument, which was beyond their powers. Bendel studied with Liszt, and among his fellow-students were Von Bulow, Brousart, Pruckner, and the American pianist, William Mason. He holds to-day a high position in the art-world of Berlin, both as a composer and executant, and, in brilliancy and finish, as well as in personal characteristics, probably approaches nearer Liszt than any other of his pupils. His face is not unlike the portraits of Liszt, especially that favorite one in which he is seated at the piano with his head thrown back. His manner is quick and brusque, his face strongly marked, and full of nervous determination, and his long, flowing, tawny hair, brushed back from a superb forehead, gives him a leonine aspect. Liszt himself positively refused to come to the Jubilee, but, next to Liszt, no better exponent of his school could have been found than Bendel. His compositions had already preceded him. Several of them are great favorites in this country, among them *Op.* 104, Invitation au Galop; *Op.* 105, Souvenir D'Ischl; Der Kleine Fahnricht; Polka de la Cour; and "Twilight Whispers."

THE CONDUCTORS

have furnished some interesting points by way of comparison. With Strauss you are already familiar. He is inimitable in his way, although, out of the region of dance-music, he would be as much out of place as Beethoven conducting a polka. He is the very genius of the waltz, although not a waltzer himself. He is full of life, vigor, and nervous intensity, and can animate the dullest double-bass player that ever drew a bow. His magnetic gestures and flashing eyes are irresistible.

FRANZ ABT,

third in that inimitable quartette of song-writers,—Schubert, Robert Franz, Abt, and Kuecken,—and the intimate friend of Mendelssohn and Moscheles, is greater as a composer than as a conductor. He is now 53 years of age, rather corpulent, wears no beard or moustache, and, in his personal intercourse, gives you the impression of being a good-natured, jovial, urbane old gentleman, who takes the world easy and is on good terms with every soul in it. Time in his flight has touched him but lightly, and he still preserves the overflowing jollity of youth. He looks as if he might write his delicious melodies for thirty years to come, and still preserve in them the freshness, tenderness, and sparkle which have characterized them for the last thirty years. He is best known among the people of this country by his familiar melody, "When the Swallows Homeward Fly;" but, to musicians, by many others of a still higher class, especially his duets for soprano and bass, and some of his recent ballads for tenor. He chose the popular song for performance, but it was not adapted for singing by such a vast chorus. His leading is also weak and timid, and not characterized by that force and magnetism which are absolutely necessary in governing such a vast multitude; and this fact, coupled with the entire loss of expression, which, of course, was inevitable, robbed the song of its sentiment, and made of it a mere piece of multitudinous vocalism, without any special meaning. If Abt has any merit as a conductor, the magnitude of this army of singers must have appalled him, for he led in the most timid and irresolute manner. His personal presence would seem to indicate that he has little enthusiasm or nervous force, and that he is one of those good-natured German optimists who see all the world through the happiest of glasses. Like Mendelssohn, this happy streak has made his life a *meerstille*, and pervades all his songs, and the world will always wish for Franz Abt that the sea may be so calm as not to interfere with his exquisite melodies. They have not the genius of Schubert, the labor of Kuecken, or the melancholy of Robert Franz; but they have a tenderness, pathos, and serenity which go directly to the heart. No one will care whether Abt can lead an orchestra, if he will only continue writing songs.

CARL ZERRAHN,

who, so many years ago that it seems almost a myth, used to play the flute in the famous Germania Orchestra, wherein Meisel, Schultze, Mollenhaur, Ahner, Wulf Fries, and other solo-celebrities figured, is probably the best conductor of classical music in this country. Officially, he is the leader of the Handel and Haydn Society, which stands at the head of all choral societies in this country. He is very tall and well-formed, with the exception of a slight stoop, has a face which is very strongly marked and forcible in expression, and commands not only the respect, but the admiration, of all the chorus-singers and instrumental players of New England. There is probably not a musical society in New England which is not more or less indebted to him for whatever of proficiency it possesses. Every day during the Jubilee, his entrance was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause by the vast chorus. He is a thorough gentleman in every instinct, and is especially severe on anything in music looking like clap-trap or sensation. At first, he had determined to have nothing to do with the Jubilee; but the chorus-singers neither would nor could do anything without him, and he finally consented to take part, both in leading the chorus and orchestra. His tall figure made him entirely conspicuous even to the most remote parts of the chorus seats, and, under the magical influences of his personal presence and his musical intelligence, everything which he conducted went well. He is entirely conscientious in his musical ideas, and he remorselessly cut everything out of the programme which did not rehearse to suit him, much to the discomfiture of the gangrened New Yorkers, who bestowed much silly criticism and labored platitudes upon "All We, Like Sheep," and other oratorio-choruses, which appeared several times upon the programmes, but were never performed.

P. S. GILMORE,

who was the centre of the Jubilee, the man who conceived it, and carried it to success by his rare executive ability, is a great bandmaster, but not a great conductor. He has patience, determination, enterprise, and sagacity enough to set up a regiment of ordinary men. He is full of real Irish enthusiasm and impulse, tempered by American coolness, and is self-reliant to a wonderful degree. No amount of work tires him, and he never lets any other man do for him what he can do for himself. The amount of hard labor which he has performed, the power of concentration which he has displayed, the ability to grasp thousands of perplexing details and weave them together into a systematic whole, and the perfect method which has characterized every movement of this vast and complex machine, are results of which any man might be proud. As a leader of sensational music, in which the effects are unlimited, he is unrivalled; but his peculiar kind of enthusiasm, his tact to catch the popular ear, and his love of popular applause, unfit him to settle down to the performance, not only of severe, but even of serious music. He is an organizer rather than a leader. He can map out a campaign with unerring accuracy, and is willing that others should execute the plans. As a conductor he is most in his glory when he can have a big chorus and orchestra, two or three hundred anvils, a battery of cannon, through the Anvil Chorus, the Star-Spangled Banner, or the Marseillaise. So intense, indeed, is his love for these noisy auxiliaries, that, when he led the old penny-royal hymns, like Hebron, Martyn, Coronation, and Mear, he insisted upon firing off his cannon to mark time, in a manner which would have consigned him to the first lamp-post in Colonial Boston. He never will make a very high mark as a conductor, but I do not believe there is another man in the United States who could have organized this Jubilee, and made of it both a musical and financial success. The outlay for the Jubilee, including the heavy salaries, is between six and seven hundred thousand dollars; and to-day he informs me that the receipts have exceeded the expenses, so that the guarantee fund will not have to be touched.

A FEW THANKS.

It would be discourteous to close this letter without a few words of thanks to those who have contributed to the comfort of correspondents. A spacious and convenient press-room in the building was provided, and, under the efficient administration of Mr. J. R. Osgood, the well-known Boston publisher, and Messrs. Payson, Dunham, Niles, Pulsifer, Stockwell, and other gentlemen connected with the Boston press, everything was done that could be done for correspondents. Their number was legion, and a very considerable part of that number were ladies. Among these were some bogus correspondents, some idlers who did nothing, and some hard-workers and literary celebrities,—among them, Mrs. Mosher, of Cambridge; Nora Perry, the rising poetess; Mrs. Bangs, of Montreal; Mrs. Dimmock; Shirley Dare, of New York; Mrs. Howard, the "Howard," of the Philadelphia *Press*; Aurora Phelps; Louise Chandler Moulton; Mrs. Church, formerly of Chicago; and others. A word of thanks is also due to the Boston policemen, of whom there were about 200 on duty. Their services were very arduous, and the circumstances in which they were placed exacting to patience and temper; but in no instance was their deportment marked by anything which savored of rudeness or show of authority. They were uniformly courteous and attentive, and won the golden opinions of all with whom they came in contact. A policeman in Boston is evidently the synonym for a gentleman.

G. P. U.

The Fourth of July at Avoca, Wis.

AVOCA, Wis., July 5.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Yesterday, the Ninety-sixth Anniversary of American Independence, was celebrated in grand style in this little city. At daylight, the denizens of this section of the Continent were aroused from their slumbers by the booming of cannon, announcing that once more the glorious Fourth of July had dawned upon the American people, and, with happy hearts, every one was soon up and making preparations for the day.

By 7 o'clock, every person was about ready for the day's pleasures, and soon thereafter all avenues leading to the city were crowded with every variety of conveyances, transporting their living freight of human beings to the city. There was the honest old farmer, with his big lumber wagon filled to its utmost capacity with all his family; there, the old buggy, which had done service for, lo! these many years, with the blooming country girl, and, by her side, ye gallant country lover; and, thus, again, was your knight of the plow, with his buxom lassie, on horse-back,—each and every one winding their way to town to see the Fourth.

By 10:30 a. m., every portion of the city was crowded. The Stars and Stripes could be seen streaming out on the morning breeze from the liberty-pole and the house-tops, cannon were firing, bands playing national airs, boys yelling, fire-crackers snapping, dogs barking, and, in fact, everything that could be thought of was on hand to aid in making a noise and increase the excitement. At 11 the Marshals of the day had got the vast multitude into line, headed by the Cornet Band, President and orator of the day, &c. The line of march was taken up, and the procession, parading through the principal streets, proceeded to the grove adjoining town, where the stand had been erected, and seats for the audience. After arriving there the band played the Star-Spangled Banner. Then the person selected for that duty read once more that glorious old piece, the Declaration of Independence, which this great American people hail with delight wherever and whenever they may hear it; and well may they, for it is the corner-stone on which rests the foundation of this great American Nation, which has stood for almost a century against the storms from without and within, and is destined to stand for centuries more. Next on the programme was the oration, which was very fine and well received by the large and appreciative audience. When the speaker spoke of the ladies, he became very eloquent, and favored woman's rights first, last, and all the time. I noticed that quite a number of the fair sex present applauded him. After the speaking, and some very fine music, dinner was announced, and eaten with a right good will. After dinner, the programme called for a tub-race on the lake adjoining the grove, which was participated in by about a dozen young gentlemen, and created a great deal of amusement. Next came sack-races, which were very laughable. Next in order was one of the main features of the day,—a match game of base ball between the Avoca Club and a club from one of the neighboring towns. The contest was spirited and very exciting, the prize being a $20 bill. The daylight performances were wound up by a horse-race.

As soon as old Sol had sunk to rest in the bosom of the West, and the gloomy shades of night o'erspread the land, fireworks were in order, the city having raised money and purchased some very fine ones, which proved a very pleasing winding-up of the day. The old folks then departed for their homes, well pleased with the day's pleasure. The young folks, not being so easily pleased, stayed in town, and finished up the night by tripping the light fantastic toe.

So ended the Fourth of July, 1872, in Avoca. May the good people of this section live to see many more such! Much praise is due to the Committee of Arrangements and Officers of the Day for the perfect and systematic arrangements during the day. There was no fighting, no fussing; no one was drunk; but everything was pleasant and every one happy.

GENERAL BICK.

The Red River Colony.

GLYNDON, June 30.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Perhaps you would like to know what we are doing in this part of the country. It presents quite a different appearance now to what it had when Governor Bross and others went through here. Where Glyndon now stands was then a level prairie. It is at the present time, although less than two months old, a town of about 500 or more inhabitants. This is the point at which the Pembina Branch of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad crosses the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the headquarters of the Red River Colony. The Railroad Companies are doing a great deal for the town. They have built a reception-house, which, without exception, is the finest building in the New Northwest. On the Pembina Branch there will be three divisions, of which Glyndon will be the end of the second and commencement of the third. A round-house is being erected to accommodate twelve engines. This Company has also its offices at this point. The large stores and warehouses of De Graff & Co., the contractors, and officers and others connected with the railroad, also many private residences, with stores, hotels, etc., to help to make quite a good, respectable-looking town; while the cheerful faces, and general good feeling throughout the community prove that the managers are meeting with success in their great enterprise. The Rev. E. S. Williams, from Andover, Mass., is here, and is beloved by all who know him. Enthusiastic meetings are constantly held; in fact, when anything is proposed, all hands take hold, and determine to carry out the arrangements for the comfort of all. We have sociables, picnics, concerts, etc., every week; and yet, with it all, an immense amount of work is being done. A church is being built, and many different societies are being formed. On the Fourth of July there is to be a match game of base-ball—Glyndon *versus* Detroit—and other amusements.

Other towns are springing up in the Red River Valley, which I will tell you more of anon. As a general thing, the people are contented and happy, and are forming a community that will, in a few years, be the most desirable spot in the New Northwest.

WILD ROSE.

Bergh on Dogs.

To the Editor of The New York Sun:

SIR: The "dog days," as this period of the year is called, being at hand, and having been repeatedly asked for an expression of my opinion with regard to the muzzling of dogs, will you please give place to the following authorities on the subject?

It is not generally known that the dog perspires only through his mouth, and consequently, to close that by a legal ordinance is to violate a higher natural law.

Hydrophobia may be declared to be of rare occurrence, notwithstanding many animals are slain merely for frothing at the mouth, and biting when tormented.

The distinguished physiologists, Dupuytren, Brischet, Magendie, and others, affirm that they have put dogs and cats in an inclosure together, and there kept them without food or water until they devoured one another, without hydrophobia ever developing itself.

Moreover, that they have subjected them to a continuous annoyance, with a view to provoking them to madness, without effect; and have furnished them foul water and flesh of the most unhealthy and corrupt quality, with like result. The foregoing naturalists, along with the great Italian physician, Capello, including the entire College of Veterinary Surgeons of Alfort, declare that spontaneous hydrophobia has its origin in the unsatisfied necessities of the male animal for the female, the continual use of bones as a diet, owing to the phosphorus which they contain, augmenting that desire.

Froussart and others affirm that it is the males only which are subject to spontaneous rabies. The Veterinary School of Lyons assert that dogs are more liable to madness during the cold and winter months than during June, July, and August.

A vast number of modern physiologists declare that the muzzling of dogs only tends to produce the disease, and that it is no safeguard; because, if mad, the animal breaks the muzzle and bites, and that most of the cases occur in private houses, where exercise and intercourse with the female is more rigorously denied them.

"Cursed be the muzzle!" exclaimed the French Secretary of the Board of Health of Paris, who, in a charming story, causes a muzzled dog to describe his sensation thus:

> In my organization nature has provided me with no other sudorific glands than those of my tongue. During the great heat of summer tongue my skin, it is dry; I loosen my tongue and see the streams of sweat escaping; muzzle me, and what is the result? You arrest this natural excretion of my body; you turn it inward, and it corrupts my blood, and propagates the very disease which you wish to prevent, and I bite, in my delirium, those among others, whom I love best.

In Berlin the muzzle has been discontinued. In Turkey, Egypt, and Syria madness is very rare, although by reason of the Mussulman's superior humanity, dogs are never killed.

Nothing, says Lavalette, tends more to demoralize the public mind and develop the instinct of cruelty in children than the spectacle of that faithful friend and companion of man being wounded or tortured in our public streets; that creature of which some one has said:

> With eyes upturned, his master's look to scan,
> The joy, solace, and the aid of man,
> The rich man's guardian and the poor man's friend,
> The only creatures faithful to the end.

HENRY BERGH, President.

Sunstrokes in New York.

From the New York Times, July 6.

The first week of July, 1872, will be made memorable in the mortuary annals of New York for the unprecedented number of deaths from all causes, but notably so for the mortality from sunstroke. Judging from the number of deaths which have taken place in this city during the past six days from prostration by the heat, it is to be feared that before the summer quarter shall have expired the total number of deaths from this cause will far exceed that of any previous year. Within the present century the death record under this head has been comparatively light, except in the years 1853, 1863, 1866, 1868, and 1870—the largest number occurred in the year 1866, when 310 fell victims to the heat. The following shows the mortality from this cause since 1845:

1845	7	1859	[illegible]
1846	34	1860	[illegible]
1847	11	1861	[illegible]
1848	11	1862	[illegible]
1849	36	1863	[illegible]
1850	20	1864	[illegible]
1851	31	1865	[illegible]
1852	15	1866	[illegible]
1853	260	1867	[illegible]
1854	62	1868	[illegible]
1855	50	1869	[illegible]
1856	33	1870	[illegible]
1857	16	1871	not yet published
1858	43		

Up to this year the largest number of deaths from sunstroke in any one week, took place during the week ending July 21, 1866, when 184 deaths were registered. The mortality statistics for the week ending to-day will, it is believed, show that a larger number have succumbed to the heat. But it is not alone the larger number of deaths by sunstroke during the past week, which attracts attention. The mortality record has ran far ahead of the average; in fact the deaths for the past week are more than double the usual number. For the six days ending yesterday, the mortality was as follows:

Sunday	149	Wednesday	[illegible]
Monday	184	Thursday	[illegible]
Tuesday	210	Friday	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]		

The total number of deaths for the corresponding week in 1871 was 710, and in 1870 641. When the deaths for to-day are added to the above, the total number will probably reach 1,500. Exclusive of the deaths set down as "sun-stroke," a large number of young children have been carried off during the week, making the mortality in this class very excessive.

Insanity of an Army Officer.

From the Baltimore American, July 4.

General C. O. Loomis, of the United States Army, passed through this city yesterday *en route* for Washington, where he will be placed in an asylum, his reason having become dethroned. General Loomis was at one time Chief-of-Staff of General Sherman and Commander of Artillery. At the battle of Stone Run he was wounded in the head with a minie ball, but recovered in a short time, the wound apparently healing. A few weeks since, however, it reopened, and in a few days thereafter his mind became impaired, and to-day his physicians declare him hopelessly insane.

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Red River Colony.

GLYNDON, June 29.

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	7	1859	6
	24	1860	13
	11	1861	18
	11	1862	46
	26	1863	219
	20	1864	40
	21	1865	14
	15	1866	310
	260	1867	8
	62	1868	183
	80	1869	36
	33	1870	225
	16	1871	not yet published.
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Insanity of an Army Officer.

m the Baltimore American, July 4.
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assed through this city yesterday
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throned. General Loomis was at
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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Confirmation of the Awards of the Commissioners Appointed to Condemn the Bigelow Block—Hearing of Appeals by Various Interested Parties—The Blake Divorce Case on Trial in the Superior Court.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

THE BIGELOW BLOCK.

The first matter in order before this Court, after motions were disposed of, was the confirmation of the award of the Commissioners appointed to condemn the block known as the Bigelow Block (Block 121, School Section, etc.). It was the only matter of public interest attended to. After reaching case No. 17 on the trial call, the Court suspended operations upon the calendar. At 10 o'clock, or thereafter as soon as might be, the matter of the appeals from the award of the Commissioners to condemn was brought up, whereupon the appeals of Messrs. Blake and his tenant, Celia, were dismissed. Mr. Assistant District Attorney of the United States Bontelle moved the Court to enter an order that the report and supplementary report of the Commissioners be confirmed, and that, on payment of the amounts awarded the claimants under the reports, "execute such release or order papers to be approved by the Court," as to give the United States complete title to the property, so far as the interests of such claimants is concerned. There were no other appeals pending, wherefore the order was approved and entered of record. But a week since, Milton Jerome, a leaseholder and the owner of a building on the property, had moved the Court to increase the award made to him. He was allowed $[illegible] for his leasehold interest in the land, and a like sum for his building and his rents. His protested claim to be heard on this motion. The two Judges took up the motion at 2 o'clock. It was then, perhaps, intended that an argument should come off, but it did not, for the whole matter was cast upon the effect of the statutes for the condemnation of land, the Court holding that, as the act of eminent domain which went into operation on the 1st of July was not in force when the act of Congress authorizing the acquirement of the land was passed, that act had no part in this contract. It was, however, allowed to counsel to produce authority to show that, under previous acts of the State, the Court has power to consider and change the award.

OLD MATTERS.

It may not be generally understood that, many years since, when Judge Drummond (now Circuit Judge, under a recent law) was District Judge, and Judge McLean (deceased) was Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and Circuit Court Judge of this Circuit, there were a number of cases constantly coming up from farming districts, the Military Tract especially, which rendered necessary the appearance of out-of-town lawyers—such men as Archy Williams, O. A. Browning, and Abraham Lincoln—who had relief from their State Circuits only between certain months. To accommodate such men, under authority of an act of Congress this July term was established by order of Court. The custom of holding it has, for several years, gone out of date. The Bigelow Block matter and considerable other business being pending, a jury was called, nevertheless the heat of the weather. The jury came on Friday, it sat on Saturday; on each day it went home early, and yesterday it did no work. It has not yet done any work during this term.

PRACTICE.

First, about half the causes upon the trial calendar will go over to a future day. The Congress of the United States having by its legislation provided that the practice in the United States Court shall, as nearly as may be, conform to the practice in the States in which Courts are held, the question was raised in a number of cases whether this Court had obtained jurisdiction of the person of defendants, so as to default them upon the first day of the term. The practice in the Federal Courts has been to detain the plaintiff who should not have filed declaration on the first day, or the defendant who should not have pleaded. The State practice prevents a default at the first term, except upon service had ten days before the return day of the summons or the first day of the term. The Court (Drummond and Blodgett) held that the law was in force, wherefore it is requisite that there be ten days' service of process.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment was rendered by agreement in favor of S. Lovely against the Lycoming Fire Insurance Company, upon an old claim, for $2,000. Counsel announced that he had the money in pocket with which to satisfy the lien.

SUPERIOR COURT.

A NOTABLE DIVORCE CASE.

On the 11th day of June, 1870, Mrs. Christine Blake, then of Port Washington, having been sent, as it is alleged by her husband, into the City of Chicago, to the dry goods establishment of Messrs. Shay, with instructions to purchase certain articles of wearing apparel for herself, encountered a Deputy Sheriff who handed to her the copy of a summons commencing an action in chancery of the nature of divorce. Barnum Blake, her husband, a wealthy resident of Port Washington, claimed that she had been unfaithful to her marital contract. Under advice of counsel she returned home, and was sent adrift to any home she might find, she says, without apparel, and so as to be kept from sight of her children. Mrs. Blake, when the time came, denied the truth of the accusations made against her, and then, by a cross bill, proceeded to recriminate, charging Blake with incontinence, the habit of boasting of it, and the fact that he had been heretofore divorced from another wife upon evidence which, it was then discovered, was wanting in veracity. She charged as well cruelty, and set up the manner of her discharge from her house; and, commencing at the very day of the wedding, told that because of the divorce, which others knew more of than she, the neighbors turned out and celebrated the occasion by a "charivari." The case passed along through the ordinary pleadings, history and otherwise, until came the term of October last. Respectable people who had cognizance of the case thought, or if they did not so think, hoped, that the case was completely burned up. It was otherwise. Mr. Blake reproduced it, and when, in June last, it was called, he made an affidavit for continuance, in which he charged that a jury had been packed upon him, designating an officer who should have done it. The case went over then, with yesterday set for the trial to commence. It did yesterday commence before Judge Gary. A jury was obtained, and the opening speech was made by Mr. Hervey, who charged upon the woman seven acts of adultery, which, he thought, by the evidence, are capable of proof. There are employed for the plaintiff Robert Hervey, Sydney Smith, Joseph N. Barker, Esq.; for the defendant, E. Dow, John L. Beveridge, and E. M. Haines.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment was rendered in favor of Morris Rosenstein against the Lumberman's Insurance Company for $4,912.50.

CIRCUIT COURT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An action on the case was commenced by John Fike against Charles Crosby, in which the damages are laid at $15,000.

William Clawson instituted a suit against one Nathan Seymour, demanding $10,000.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of Talcott and Sheridan—The Public Works Board Requested to Build New Police Stations—The Man Who Would't Sit Down at the Game of Ball Interviews the Board.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, Commissioners Talcott and Sheridan present. The minutes of several meetings were approved. The following was adopted:

Ordered, That the Board of Public Works be and they are hereby requested to cause plans and specifications to be at once prepared for the following buildings, the sites for the same being now ready, viz: A new two-story brick building, for Police Station, on Huron street, appropriation for same $20,000. A new two-story brick building, for a Police Station on North avenue and Larrabee street, appropriation $12,000. A new two-story brick building for engine house for steamer Jacob Rehm on Larrabee street, adjoining the Police Station, appropriation, $10,000. A new two story brick building for engine house for steamer A. C. Coventry on Michigan avenue, appropriation, $10,000. A new two story brick building for engine house for steamer Fred Gund, Hook and Ladder truck No. 3, and hose cart, on Chicago avenue, appropriation, $16,000. A two story frame building for Babcock chemical engine, on Deering street, appropriation, $3,000. A two-story frame building for Babcock chemical engine at Nickersonville, appropriation, $3,000.

Officer James Bell, of the First Precinct, was charged with maltreating a citizen. The complainant was E. B. Oldershaw, who stated that the officer had arrested him at the Base Ball Park, on the 4th inst., without sufficient cause, and was brought before Justice Banyon, who fined him $5, and would not let him produce witnesses to prove his treatment. He was arrested because he would not sit down when requested to do so. The officer said he had orders to keep persons in their seats, and when the gentleman was arrested he resisted most violently, resulting in the blackened arms of which he complained. Alderman Schaffner stated that there were no witnesses before Banyon. Mr. Oldershaw wanted to know who he was to ask whether he should sit down or stand up. Had the officer a right to determine whether a man should sit down or stand up? Mr. Talcott was never at a base ball match, and did not know how the thing worked. Mr. Oldershaw said he was outraged. Mr. Sheridan, having known Mr. Oldershaw for twenty years, was sorry he was arrested, but they could not blame the officer, who simply obeyed orders. Mr. Oldershaw admitted having called the officer a "miserable idiot," and a "dolt." The charges were dismissed.

Edward Moran, an officer of the Third Precinct, was charged with maltreatment, the witness being Patrick Coughlin, of No. 69 North Market street; but as he did not appear the charges were dismissed.

Similar charges against Officer Eustace, of the Third Precinct, were also dismissed for want of prosecution.

The charges continued for some time against Officer Balboro, who wet his whistle too much one day, were dismissed, as he was simply celebrating the marriage of his wife and himself.

Frederick Foggenburg was made a special policeman, to do duty at the Sharpshooters' Park.

Peter Wall sent in his resignation as policeman, and it was accepted.

Michael Webber, John H. Sanders, James Burns, Louis Freelick, John Kelly, Michael Ryan, Walter A. Sargent, and John Gallagher having proved acceptable while on probation, were made regular patrolmen.

A gentleman named Ryan, an applicant desiring to serve his country in the capacity of policeman, was put through a course of civil service sprouts, and made to read something about the Fire ordinance about pressed brick. He was referred to the doctor for further examination.

Mr. Talcott announced that he was going to Detroit, and would be away until Monday next. No one seemed to regret his departure, and a few will pray for his return to the scene of his labors.

With the assistance of Sheridan, Talcott adjourned.

The Meeting on Michigan Avenue Last Saturday Night.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your Sunday morning paper, under the head "Anti Viaducts," is an article stating untruths in regard to the persons present, speaker, and subject discussed, at 545 Michigan avenue, last Saturday evening.

The people present were among the most substantial and influential citizens.

The speaker was W. L. Hathaway, A. M., 25 years an honored citizen, member of the Bar of Chicago, and destitute of the buffoonery of the author of "Mr. Baffam's Speech."

Not one word was said in reference to "Viaducts," or sinking the railroad track, but a clear setting forth of what constitutes a "nuisance," and the method by which a "nuisance" might be abated under the rulings of the Supreme Courts of the several States, and by the forms of common law.

It is to be presumed that the article referred to above was written by some employe of the Railroad Company whose interest is concerned in the "Burlington Crossing."

There is not a doubt but what it would be very desirable for the Illinois Central Railroad to impress the public in Chicago that every gathering of men to learn their rights under the law in reference to this Crossing is a "nuisance," and ought to be "abated by the police." This would be done if they had the power, as other despots have.

They seem to forget the hundred nuisances committed by the railroad every twenty-four hours, to say nothing of the "murders" committed on their crossings by the railroad and the smoke, and dust, and noise, and noxious smell, and smut, and thundering and threatening to life, and hindrance to business by the passing trains to the whole South Side.

It should be understood that vast railroad monopolies are now concocted by Englishmen to reduce the freemen of America to the condition of the working classes of England (see TRIBUNE July 7, page 4), who are trying with their money power to accomplish what they could not with their bayonets in 1777 and 1812.

It is now proposed to increase the freights and fares on all the railroads, and by this impose a greater additional tax on the labor of the country than it now takes to carry on the whole Government.

If this can be proposed by railroad monopolies in the face of the law and the Constitution of our State, what kind of opposition must we expect and meet who are not contending for "viaducts" on the Burlington Crossing, but our rights under the law to remove the steam power from this Crossing, and thereby save the danger to our lives and the burning of the city again by these locomotives, which run, scattering smoke and fire through the most densely populated portion of our city by hundreds, day and night, Sunday and week days.

Englishmen sit in council in London, and, with the cool audacity of brigands, ask avaricious Americans to work to trample upon the rights of Chicago and its citizens, and trample out the lives of all who stand in their pathway financially and physically,—to accomplish what? Their own gain.

Shall free men in free Chicago suffer this, when our sons and brothers were so recently sacrificed by English treachery,—thousands more than necessary to achieve the right of men to think, and act, and live, and speak, and enjoy their homes without annoyance and fear?

Let it be remembered that whatever infringes upon the rights of the humblest American citizen endangers the public liberty and safety, and infringes upon the rights of the whole people.

It will be a proud day when the highest and lowest American citizen will find it a sufficient defence of his rights to say (like the old Romans), I am a citizen of America.

D. DODGE, M. D.

CHICAGO, July 8, 1872.

MURDERED BY A MANIAC.

An Insane Woman Strangles Her Own Daughter—Under the Fatal Grip for Half an Hour.

From the New York World, July 5.

About three weeks ago Mrs. Margaret Elliott, wife of John Elliott, a compositor, late in the employ of Styles & Cash, of 85 Eighth avenue, and residing at No. 133 Stanton street, became slightly insane, owing to a prostration by the heat. Her only child, Mary Jane, 17 years of age, worked in a hatter's store in Grand street, and was a well-conducted, intelligent girl—the idol of her parents. Latterly Mrs. Elliott showed great anxiety in regard to her daughter, was afraid to let her go out, and stated that there was a plot to do her harm and take her away from her parents. On Thursday Mrs. Elliott appeared to be more than ever solicitous about Mary, but at the same time was so flighty that Dr. Topping, of 72 Rivington street, was called in. He prescribed calming medicines, but stated that Mrs. Elliott should not be left alone with Mary.

Yesterday morning Mr. Elliott got up at 6 o'clock and went out, leaving his daughter dressing. A half past 9 he returned home and found the outer door of his apartment, which is in the second floor and forms the corner of Stanton and Norfolk streets, locked. He rapped at the door and was answered by his wife, who inquired in her usual way who was there. He told her he wanted to come in, and, on being admitted, noticed nothing strange about his wife's face, and from where he stood in the kitchen the parlor appeared to be as neat as usual. Mrs. Elliott looked up into her husband's face and said quietly: "Janie's dead." The husband laughed, and said: "No she's not, she gone to work." The woman replied: "Yes, father, Janie's dead and she's gone straight to Heaven, and I am going to follow her. Come and see her."

Mr. Elliott was incredulous, but felt his blood curdle as the maniac wife and mother took him by the hand and led him into the parlor. A step more to the left and a horrid sight met his eye. The idol of the house lay dead on her mother's bed with a bandage passed under her chin. The eyes were open and wore a strange expression. Her hands and feet had been placed naturally, and there was no derangement of her clothing or of the furniture in the room to denote the terrible struggle for life which must have taken place.

Mr. Elliott rushed shouting from the ghastly spectacle, and meeting Maggie Wren, a tenant on the floor above, told her the dreadful news. A policeman of the Tenth Precinct was found, who took Mrs. Elliott into custody. She did not attempt to get away or to deny having murdered her child, but seemed very thankful at the occurrence, and stated that she was happy now her daughter was out of harm's way. The woman was subsequently locked up to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

The unfortunate father, who appeared to be overwhelmed with grief, stated to the reporter that his wife was born in 1832, in Cork, and came to this country when she was 19 years of age. Her maiden name was Margaret Sullivan, and she entered Mr. Elliott's family (he being then unmarried) as a servant. On the death of his first wife, Mr. Elliott, impressed with Margaret's tidy habits and her irreproachable conduct, married her and had several children, of whom only the murdered girl survived. While in the cell the woman spoke to fellows to the bystanders: "You see this trouble began about three weeks ago. They were plotting against my poor daughter, and were going to shoot her and throw me off the roof and murder my husband. I saw them at it, and on the Fourth of July I saw a wagon loaded with powder drive up to our house, and I saw them take the powder out and put it in the cellar to blow us up. All day long on the Fourth of July they were trying to kill us. They pointed pistols at us and fired at our windows, and tried to blow us up, but they could not touch us. I could not stand this, and I thought my poor daughter would be better in her grave than to be left alone should those plotters kill me. This morning I made up my mind to kill her, and as she was dressing I said to her that she should not go out. She said she must go to work, and she went about 7 o'clock to the grocery and came back. She had forgotten to get some milk, and she took a pitcher and ten cents and was going out when I said, 'Janie, dear, don't go out.' She said, 'Yes, mother, I want to go.' I then said, 'Janie, darling, come here.' We were in the parlor, and I put my hands round her neck and dragged her into the bedroom, and put her on the bed and commenced to strangle her. She said, 'Oh! mother, mother, darling, don't choke me; oh, mother, don't kill me, and I will be so good; I will be ever so much better than I have been before.' I did not mind the poor angel because I thought of those who were plotting against us, and I went on strangling her. It took me a full half hour to kill her, and when she was dead I laid her out nicely and tied her chin up, but my husband coming in made me forget to close her eyes. Oh, who will close the eyes of my darling child?"

Fanny Jordan.

From the New York Sun, July 2.

Mrs. Fanny Jordan, the confidence woman, whose exploits in Munich, Naples, Rome, Geneva, and other European capitals have created such a stir in aristocratic circles across the water, left 268 Court street, Brooklyn, at noon yesterday for Newport, accompanied by Miss Carrie Henderson and an ample supply of trunks, valises, and bandboxes. Fanny tripped briskly into a handsome Clarence, and briefly said to the driver: "South Ferry."

Before leaving a Sun reporter was afforded an opportunity to speak to Mrs. Jordan, who coyishly said: "After all the adventures attributed to me, I must confess myself afraid of newspaper men."

Reporter. A great deal has been written of late with reference to your doings.

Fanny Jordan. Yes, a great deal too much. Several journalists called here yesterday, and when I could not be seen, they sent up their cards, entreating permission to subject me to the ordeal of an "interview." The word "interview" positively unnerved me, and I pleaded illness to escape further notoriety.

Reporter. I see you are about to leave Brooklyn. Your stay has been brief?

Fanny Jordan. Yes; it is so excessively warm that I long to reach some pleasant, cool, and quiet country seat. Long Branch is a mythical retreat. There is more bustle, business, and inconvenience there than one meets with in the midst of Broadway. I prefer Newport, and I am just going there.

Reporter. In an interview between you and a reporter on Saturday last you did not mention anything touching the suicide of that eminent Spanish nobleman, Don Hernandez y Castras, with whom you are said to have been a great favorite?

Fanny Jordan (agitated.) That was too terrible—too terrible. He was a good, generous, and accomplished gentleman. I was exceedingly grieved when I heard of his unhappy end.

Reporter. The cause of his despair was the refusal of Felicio Borghese of that house to fulfil her engagement to marry.

Fanny Jordan. I assume that was the cause, but it was so terrible that I cannot bear to remember it. Come, Carrie, let's be of.

Reporter. Do you intend to return to Cincinnati at the close of the season?

Fanny Jordan. No, sir, I will remain in New York, I hope, next winter.

She rose from her seat on a little velvet-covered couch and walked with a queenly gait across the room and down to the carriage that awaited her and Carrie, her companion. The handsome vehicle swept down Court street, and the little blue feather in Fanny Jordan's hat waved with an air of triumph.

ERIE AND NEW YORK CENTRAL.

The New York Times' Story.

From the New York Times, July 5.

The history of the coup d'etat of the 11th of last March is yet fresh in the minds of the people. It will be remembered that after the death of Fisk a meeting was held by a Board of the Erie Directors to take measures for the ousting of Jay Gould from the Presidency of the corporation. English stockholders were at the bottom of this movement to dethrone Gould, and were assisted by General Sickles and S. L. M. Barlow, together with George Couch. The movement was successful, and General Dix was chosen President in place of Jay Gould, while Mr. W. Sherman was appointed Treasurer, and Mr. O. H. P. Archer Vice President. These latter gentlemen entered upon their duties as officers of the road, and were supported by the English stockholders, who immediately began to buy up the stock in the States, through their agents, and ship it to England. The stock rose rapidly, and fortunes were made and lost in Wall street in a day. For a time, under various rumors and amid prevailing uncertainties, the stock fluctuated rapidly, but lately it has been more settled. The English stockholders since achieving their victory, have been casting about for expedients to give the stock a value, which it has had recently only by reason of their extensive purchases. There has been one fact before them, viz: The New York Central Railroad, being the only opposition line, if it could swallow Erie, or Erie it, a monopoly would be formed controlling all the carrying business from the West to the Northern seaboard. A consolidation of New York Central and Erie, however, was hardly to be thought of, for obvious reasons. But finally, it is reported, the stockholders have hit upon a solution of the difficulty, which was no less than to sack the present board of officers, and tender the Presidency of the road to Cornelius Vanderbilt. The question was discussed at a meeting of the stockholders in London a fortnight ago, and as a consequence offers were made to Mr. Vanderbilt, the tenor of which is stated above. Mr. Vanderbilt is understood to have replied that he would accept the Presidency on condition of having absolute control, with power to do what he wished and thought needful for the welfare of the road. An agreement was thereupon entered into, that at the ensuing election, which will take place in a few days, Mr. Vanderbilt shall receive the votes of the English stockholders, which is now amply sufficient to control, and that on the other hand, the road will pass into his hands, and, together with the New York Central, form a monopoly of the carrying trade from the West to New York. The tariffs will be raised immediately after the election, and the Erie and New York Central Roads run practically as one corporation. This arrangement has been entered into as no experiment, but as a permanent affair, and yesterday the agents of the English stockholders made further extensive purchases of stock, in consequence of the acceptance by Commodore Vanderbilt of the Presidency of the road, the price advancing 3 per cent. Commodore Vanderbilt will also make changes in every way of the regulations and appurtenances of the road. To-day will be lively at the Stock Exchange.

SOLON ROBINSON MARRIED AGAIN

How the Deed Was Done—How the Bridegroom Looked and Acted.

From the Tri Weekly Florida Union.

Late on Saturday evening it was quietly rumored in a certain favored part of the city that a nuptial ceremony of no little sensational character would come off on Sunday at the Baptist Church.

The time appointed, being directly after the morning service, was a fashionable hour, and would serve to attract what is left in town of the crowd of attentive church-goers attired in all the gay and festive styles of the summer season. There was a flutter among the middle aged maidens, and the girls in the neighborhood of the St. James were all in a twitter of nervous exhilaration. Something funny was about to be done by somebody, and that was certain. So it was not long before the appointed hour that the Union's local began to skirmish warily about the scene of the approaching disaster.

The sun was broiling hot. The sand was deed. Nature rested in breathless exhaustion. It was a terrible day, suitable for the consummation of the terrible deed. At last the organ rolled out the doxology, or something similar. Faintly a glimmer was caught of a blushing groom.

Venerable in years, perhaps beyond the three score and ten allotted to this earthly pilgrimage, yet still in the full bloom of love's glorious passion, he stood at the altar more like the slayer than the lamb, ready to sacrifice the patient victim. The groom was dressed without ostentation, and apparently with the object of keeping cool. His legs were embalmed in the richest quality of Kentucky jeans, which neatly fitted over a pair of No. 10 agricultural pumps; a white vest loosely flowed about his waist, and a lengthy brown linen duster completely surrounded his person and his boots. His hands were recklessly embosomed in a pair of yellow cotton gloves, which toned well with the other various articles of his costume. A glazed cap (undress uniform of the Fire Department) and a green cotton umbrella are said to have gracefully reclined together on the seat behind him.

The bride bore herself with resignation. She appeared younger than the groom. In fact, it was said that she was really less aged than her swain. She is about 27. She did look "chirrup" and nice, and her apparel was tasty and cool, being a light white muslin, with brown stripes and trimming, white straw hat, with brown toggery, and veil to match very nearly the gloves and linen duster of the comely groom. The ceremony was impressive for its brevity and affecting in its simplicity—that is, it was as grand and imposing as it could be for short, and under the circumstances. The minister prayed and did it fervently. There is no doubt he was sincere. Then he remarked to the individual in jeans that he supposed it was not necessary to explain to him the solemn duties of the connubial situation. Not much. The groom quickly coincided. He was posted. Thereupon the twain was pronounced husband and wife.

The service was what might be called the soul of brevity. T'was a good thing for a hot day, and gratifying to the couple, who were doubtless in a hurry to get home. Romeo, he turned with a sort of sick smile, and slowly he bended his linen duster and impressed upon the chin of his blooming Juliet the customary seal of unquenchable and adoring love. And then there seemed to come a sigh—mute, plaintive—but rather appropriate. Solon Robinson and Mary Johnson were one and the same.

The bride and groom—June and December—started on their bridal tour on Monday evening.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

—A young lady, of 16, wrote some verses for a newspaper about her birthday, and headed them "May 30th." It almost made her hair gray when it appeared in print "My 80th."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer sweeps them off and clears the house speedily. Try it. Sold by dealers everywhere.

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts—Lemon, vanilla, etc., are the very best in this country."—Stanton & Co., grocers, Chicago. For sale by all the leading dealers.

Consumption can be cured. Proof, Prescription and Information, worth thousands, sent free for stamped envelope, by Dr. Enoch Warner & Co., Denver, Colorado.

Effervescing Crab Orchard Salts, a new and valuable saline aperient, fully equal to the celebrated Crab Orchard Spring Water of Kentucky. Beware of imitations. F. E. SUIRE & CO., Cincinnati, O. For sale by all Druggists.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The well-known reliable and harmless remedy for Brown Discolorations of the face. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF FIVE or six rooms, or floor of same, on the North Side, east or within one block west of Clark-st; family of three adults; references exchanged; state price and location. J. AUSTIN, Architect, 59 North Clark-st, Room 9.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR rooms for housekeeping for man and wife, within one mile of Kinzie st. bridge. Address J. LEBER, 73 North Market-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1, 1873, 5 or 6 unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping, in pleasant locality on the West Side, for small genteel family. Address, stating terms, S 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO-STORY COTTAGE with barn, near Thirtieth st., east of State, with gas, water, etc.; rent about $600. Apply to C. A. WATSON, 148 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN GOOD LOCATION on West Side, house of 5 to 10 rooms. Best of references. Address L. MERRIMAN, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 53 South Canal st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

MACHINERY—ECONOMICAL STEAM ENgines and boilers. Rider governor cut-off on engines. Dubois patent air-front boilers, caloric engines, hoisting machinery for mines. G. S. DUBOIS Agent, 34 Market st. Central Block.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER NOTICE. All law business done. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 404 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED ON SHORT notice without scandal; experience large; fee after decree. Address P. O. Box 117, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandal avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 832, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box [illegible].

TO LEASE.

THE LEASE OF A 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE for sale; has modern improvements, 12 rooms, bath room, with hot and cold water; only first-class boarders kept; clears $250 per month; sickness the sole cause of selling. Address N 49, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, REAL Estate Agents, 229 West Madison-st.:
5 lots corner Flournoy and Hoyne-st, 24x125, outside fire limits; $1,000 cash.
House and lot, 488 Fulton street, corner of St. John's place; cheap.
167 South Robey near Jackson st; house and lot cheap for cash.
2 lots on Wabash-av, 25x175 each, between Fifty-third and Fifty fourth st; cheap for one-half cash.
5 lots, 25x125, corner of North av and Deer Park, near Humboldt Park.
7 lots on Lexington street (outside fire limits), 24x125, only $900 each.
7 new cottages and lots on Thirty-second street, between Hubbs and Wallace at lots 24x114 to alley; $2,400 each; $500 down, balance in monthly payments. Very cheap.
735 West Adams-st, house and lot 24x125 to alley. Brick house; all modern improvements.
House and lot 234 Fulton-st. Lot 25x125; $4,500.
Several houses on leased ground for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE LIST OF acre property, including:

10 acres in	9	38,	14.
5 acres in	14,	38,	14.
4 acres in	10	38,	14.
40 acres in	32,	39,	13.
40 acres in	31	38,	14.
100 acres in	10	39	12.
20 acres in	10,	38,	14.
5 acres in	25,	40,	13.
5 acres in	7,	38,	14.
5 acres in	25,	38,	14.

1,000 feet South Park, Indiana-avs, and Fifty-seventh-sts.
Michigan av and Forty-first-st.
Indiana-av and Forty first st.
And many other choice investments. HOLMES & RICH, 18 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—$7,500 WILL BUY A new brick dwelling east front near Thirty-second-st., has all improvements, finely finished, worth $9,000. $16,000 for 200 feet on corner Forty-fourth-st. and Cottage Grove-av., worth $20,000.
$18,000 for 12 acres on Fifty third-st., worth $24,000; will pay commission for speedy sale; have bargains on inside property. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON CANAL-ST. BEtween Harrison and Mather, 50x100 feet. Inquire of F. J. KOELLE, 351 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—25 LOTS TAYLOR-ST., JUST WEST of Leavitt, $1,000 each, long time. E. C. COLE & CO., 183 West Washington-st., or Wright & Tyrrell.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts, and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 8 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE ON Van Buren-st, near Ashland-av, 2 stories and basement, with all modern conveniences, cheap; immediate possession. HENRY WALLER Jr., 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS AT A BARGAIN ON [illegible] Westerly av., Polk-st., and Campbell-av.; sidewalks and water; parties wishing to build no money required down. Inquire on the premises or at 135 Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—LOTS JUST ONE BLOCK WEST of Blue Island-av, on Mitchell st; lots all fenced, nice neighborhood; cheap for cash or good bargain on time. Inquire at 75 Blue Island av.

FOR SALE—24 LOTS ON FIFTY-THIRD PARK and Wood sts, singly or together; $200 each; easy terms, and at large discount for all in one sale. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st, up stairs.

FOR SALE—133 LOTS, 25x125, ALL INSIDE THE old city limits, at prices from $800 to $1,500; very easy terms. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON TWELFTH, COOLIDGE, and Sampson-sts, one block west of Ashland av. Great bargains and very easy terms to parties that will improve. A rare opportunity to those wishing to secure a home for very little money.
216 feet on Michigan av, south of city limits; easy terms.
Several hundred feet on Wabash-av, near city limits, offered for a few days.
B. PHILPOT, 116 East Washington st.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE OF FIRE LIMITS—Lots convenient to Madison-st. cars, one to four years' time, where parties will build at once; none will be required the first year. Prices low. A rare chance to obtain a home. Apply to owner, No. 821 West Monroe, near Hoyne.

FOR SALE—BY JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, 151 Randolph-st., four 25 foot lots on Taylor, near Halsted at $80 per foot. The cheapest property in the city. Must be sold this week.

FOR SALE—25 OR 50 FEET ON TAYLOR-ST., near Halsted, at a bargain. Cheaper than suburban property. JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, 151 Randolph Street.

FOR SALE—YOU CAN BUY AN 11 ROOM brick house with gas, water, sewerage, furnace, pipes, speaking tubes, &c., on a lot worth fully $1,500, for from $5,000 to $6,000, only $500 down. J. S. SCOVEL, 76 Madison st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, LOT 25x125, barn, and good improvements, on Fulton st., near Lincoln st.; possession immediately. S. M. MILLARD, 463 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—14 ROOM HOUSE, east front on Calumet av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth sts, with lot 46x178 feet, or 'll sell lot alone. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS $400 AND $500, SMALL PAYment down, easy terms. Lots inside of the old city limits and just outside of the fire limits fronting Leavitt, Oakley-st. and Western av and Park; highest ground about the city, served by both street cars and omnibus line; title perfect. We take you to see this property free of charge. Office open until 9 o'clock every evening. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—24 CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR $7,800 cash. J. BARWICK, 472 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—150 FEET MICHIGAN-AV, NEAR Forty-second-st; $120 per foot, one-sixth cash, balance in 10 years.
75 feet corner Michigan-av and Fifty-eighth st; $70 per foot. S. K. GROSS, 385 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—$3,000 COTTAGE GROVE-AV AND Fifteenth-st east front. Cheap for cash or on easy terms. J. BARWICK, 472 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOT ON STATE-ST between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts, at $85 per foot front. J. BARWICK, 472 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—$25,000 REAL ESTATE IN THIS city; fair price. Take my pay when Grant is elected. Call at my spring bed factory, 257 State-st. S. WHITFIELD.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LIVE, ENERGETIC MAN WITH $800 cash, wishing to get into an established paying business, can hear of a good chance by calling at 86 South Halsted st.

A RAILROAD EATING-HOUSE IN THIS city for sale, if applied for within two days. Address M 86, Tribune Branch office.

A LAUNDRY DOING A SPLENDID BUSINESS in one of the best locations in the city for sale at a great bargain. T. C. LAMB & CO., 127 West Washington-st.

A FURNITURE MANUFACTORY FOR SALE, in nice running order, doing a business of $400 per month profit. Apply at Room 1, 47 West Randolph st.

A GOOD BARGAIN—A RESTAURANT, WITH saloon attached, and all fixtures and stock, with lease at low rent; good reasons for selling. Inquire at 210 Milwaukee-av.

A GOOD BARGAIN—FOR SALE—A FIRST class saloon, with good stock of liquors and three years' lease. Inquire at Room 11 Masonic Temple, corner Randolph and Halsted sts.

A RARE BARGAIN—A SALOON AND BOARDing house for sale, with lease, containing 8 rooms. Apply at 210 South Clark st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, one of the best locations in the city. Trade established. Pays well, but must be sold for cash. Apply to WAITE & WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

HOTEL, LEASE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, doing a good business, situated 4 miles from city limits. Apply, for 2 weeks, to L. C. KINISTON, 222 West Madison-st.

LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A GROcery doing a good business for sale. Apply at 585 South Jefferson st.

NEW YORK COFFEE HOUSE, ONLY ONE block from the ruins, all complete, in running order, good trade, to lease; best opening out. 51 West Randolph st.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A WELL-ESTABlished printing office for sale. Address G 51, Tribune office.

SALOON FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN A good position, with large trade. Address Y 74, Tribune office.

SALOON FIXTURES, LIQUORS, PARLOR and bed-room furniture, etc., with lease of house for sale; good hotel location, 514 State-st.

THE ONLY STEAM BAKERY IN SPRINGfield, Ill., for sale, having a good run of custom and well arranged for the manufacture of crackers, bread cakes, &c.; all the machinery is new and in good running order; will be sold cheap to a cash customer; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address JACOB STIRNENMAN, Springfield Ill., or call on F. BAUER, Builders' Exchange, 132 LaSalle-st., Box 57.

$150 WILL PURCHASE A FIRST-CLASS dressmaking establishment, with $125 worth of indispensable furniture; a decided bargain. Address C, Box 39, Hyde Park.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN a genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 116 East Washington st., Room 8.

$500 WILL BUY A GOOD BUSINESS IN A first class location in the city. For particulars address N 53, Tribune office.

$500, WITH THIS AMOUNT YOU CAN step right into an established manufacturing business that pays 200 per cent. To see and investigate, address C 55, Tribune office.

$600 WILL PURCHASE HALF INTEREST, $250 will purchase quarter interest in a business that will nett yearly from $40,000 to $75,000. Address Z 27, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR HEAVY horse, a good two-seated wagon, pole and shafts, all complete, good as new. Call between 10 and 12 a. m. at 105 South Clinton st.

FOR SALE—ONE 5 YEAR OLD, SOUND HORSE, good top buggy and harness; price, $250. Three road wagons, cheap, and several single driving horses, single and double harness, &c. Apply at 2 Congress-st., J. W. COOK.

FOR SALE—A FEW GOOD DRIVING HORSES and a pair of work horses, cheap; also, open and top buggy. 68 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 BAY MARE, BUGGY and harness—a complete rig—which must be disposed of to-morrow, if at sacrifice, at 10 a. m. sharp. CROSBY & STONE, corner of Burnside and Sixteenth-sts.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses well matched; kind and used to city; good drivers, single or double; will be sold cheap, for want of use; will exchange for city property. Apply at 330 West Monroe-st, between 1 and 2 or after 6 o'clock p. m.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A SPLENDID black team; weigh, 1,250 lbs each; direct from the country. Apply to M. PETERSON, 688 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BROWN gelding gentle, for ladies to drive. Can be seen at Avery's stable, 192 State-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH JUMP SEAT carriage, with pole and shafts. Can be seen at 1014 Michigan av., or inquire at 786 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—A NICE STABLE, WITH ACCOMmodations for 25 horses. Inquire to-day at 54 Sixteenth st.

IT IS A FACT THAT WE HAVE ON HAND THE largest assortment of carriages in the West, which we are bound to sell at prices that will astonish you; we have them on hand and must sell them; give us a call before purchasing elsewhere; all kinds of work made to order and warranted. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan av.

STORAGE—PARTIES LEAVING THE CITY can find storage for their carriages, buggies, &c., at 42 and 44 Congress st.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL BRICK. Inquire of Frank Douglas Mfg Co., 58 South Canal st.

WANTED—A LIGHT EXPRESS WAGON, NEW or second hand. Inquire for H. C. KIER, in boarding stable in rear of 118 South Halsted st.

WANTED—TO SHIP, IN CARE OF A REsponsible party, a pair of horses to New York. HADLEY BROTHERS, 136 State st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TEAMS TO HAUL one million bricks from cars; would let the job by thousand. MUSSELWHITE & CO., 59 West Lake st.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD HORSE AND covered light business wagon. Call or address JOHN G. McHUGH, Room 5 Lind Block.

WANTED—A GOOD, SOUND, KIND BAY horse, that can go in three minutes or less. J. H. HOOKER, 281 Wabash av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—LOTS ON THE South Side for a good boarding house, or furniture for a boarding house. Address F 71, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT Lake View, on line of Dummy Road; shrubbery and fruit in abundance. Inquire for particulars at 122 West Washington, in gold pen and jewelry store of AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES MILK FARM NEAR Chicago, at station; extensive improvements; plowed; sow meadow. JOHN MARBLE, Hobart, Ind.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—I HAVE FOR SALE or rent, 2 houses of 6 rooms, in North Evanston, and 1 new Gothic house of 7 rooms, in Glencoe. Prices from $2,500 to $3,500. Rent from $20 to $25 per month. Monthly payments will buy a home. Lots will be sold on five years time to those who will build. All who wish to purchase take notice: I deal in no property but my own, and therefore cannot be undersold. Office opposite depot, Evanston, and Room 12 24 South Canal-st., Chicago. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE AND LOT AT Oak Park, 8 miles west on C. & N. W. R. R. Price low. Terms very easy. Inquire at 149 North Union-st., in basement. H. SCHROEDER.

FOR SALE—ONLY $10 DOWN, $5 MONTHLY till paid for—Desirable lots at Washington Heights, high and dry, with trees on them; 1,000 feet from three depots; $150 to $250; train reaches city before 7 a. m., leaves after 6 p. m.; large number already sold. Call at 9 a. m. and go and see them. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—7 LOTS, EACH 100X233 FEET, IN Westfall's South Shore Subdivision. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison st.

FOR SALE—1 TO 10 ACRES IN STEEVE'S SUBdivision, in Section 25, 38, 14. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—2 ONE-ACRE LOTS NEAR PARK Side Station. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—35 ACRES ON SOUTH PARK-AV, west of Cornell. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—ALL OR PART OF 12 ACRES ALready subdivided, lying near the Cornell Watch Factory; at a bargain. Address K 34, Tribune Branch office.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON EIGHTY-SEVENTH-st., running from Indiana to Kankakee-avs. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE ON LAKE Shore at Oakland Station, large improved grounds, beautiful residence, all complete, at a bargain. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS IN Hyde Park, near depot and Great South Park; only $350, in monthly payments of $10, without interest. Also choice lots on Thirty-eighth-st., for $600. A. B. McCHESNEY, 170 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—LOTS SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS—$400 and $475; $100 cash and $15 per month. JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF DOWNER'S Grove, on the C. B. & Q. R. R., 20 miles from Chicago, a fine place of nearly 4 acres with good bearing fruit, a good house and barn; also a good wagon and blacksmith shop doing a good business; will be sold at a bargain and on long time. Apply to JOHN WALLIN, Downer's Grove, Ills.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—STRANGER, CALL ON JAMES Lusk at St. Charles Kane County, Ill., 35 miles west of Chicago, and examine and buy his 32 acre residence; it is truly the cheapest thing in the market. E. H. CUMMINGS, 160 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 160 ACRES, OR WILL sell 80 acres, $45 per acre; 3 hours from Chicago. Address P. O. Box 260, Sandwich, Ill.

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE FARMS, 140 AND 360 acres, on Aux Plaine River, 3 miles from Chicago, at decided bargain. G. C. WHIPPLE, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—$3,000 WILL PURCHASE A GOOD brick house, barn, and one acre of land, with all kinds of choice fruits, in a pleasant village 60 minutes' ride from Chicago. G. C. WHIPPLE, 64 South Desplaines-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE—FOR A LONG TERM of years, 5 or 10 acres north of Rosedale and east of the river, for a florist's and gardener's establishment. Address B 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER, TWO-STORY house and lot, west of Park, east of Robey, south of Lake, and north of Jackson, from $6,000 to $9,000. E. C. COLE & CO., 167 West Washington st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, BEtween Van Buren and Tyler-sts, on Winchester-av. Inquire next house, or 26 Central Block. THOS. L. PARKER.

TO RENT—BY WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, real estate agent, 229 West Madison st. No. 674 West Adams-st.; brown stone front; 12 rooms; all modern improvements; $75 per month.

TO RENT—22 ABERDEEN-ST.—A PRIVATE family, having more room than they require, would rent a part of their house, furnished or unfurnished, without board, to families or single gentlemen.

TO RENT—AT WINNETKA, ON MILWAUKEE R. R., Gothic cottage, 10 rooms, 4 acres of ground, looking over the lake; rent only $35 per month. R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka.

TO RENT—NO. 15 UNION AV., TWO BLOCKS south of Egan av. and west of Cottage Grove-av., new house and barn, large lot. Apply at No. 20 Union-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS, HOT AND cold water, gas, etc., on Twentieth st. near Wabash-av, by J. M. MARSHALL, 124 South Clark-st., $50 per month.

TO RENT—NO. 74 HAMILTON-AV, COTTAGE, 5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; $25 a month.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSE IN EVANSton. Furniture new in May for sale. J. D. COLE, JR., Oriental Mills, Madison st. bridge.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—COTTAGE NO. 296 South Green st. Parties from the East who wish to rent or buy, please call.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT EVANSton, with an acre of ground; plenty of fruit and shade trees. To a first-class tenant only. Also one cottage and one house to rent at Evanston. WILLIS M. HITT, 466 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 227 THIRtieth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., until Oct. 1. Inquire at 182 South Water-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 111 SOUTH Wood-st, for 4 months or until May 1. It is two-story and basement brick, with all modern improvements, and has just been refitted. Applications should be made at once to 109 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—NICE 5-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH closets, No. 403 Erie st., near Reuben. C. W. DEAN, 64 Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETELY, TWO-story and basement brick house, 17 Monroe-st, three blocks west of Union Park, half a block south of Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 843 WABASH-AV., FROM September 1, for 20 to 30 years, on fair terms, for business or residence. Apply to J. NOTTINGHAM, No. 2 West Madison st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—TWO TO THREE FINE ROOMS FURnished, in a private family, with breakfast and tea if desired. Also, stabling for 2 horses. Location, Wabash-av., north of Twenty-eighth st. Address 2 12, Tribune office. Reference required.

TO RENT—BY WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, real estate agent, 229 West Madison st. 3 rooms at No. 295 West Madison-st.; gas, water, and water closets; suitable for small family.

TO RENT—PART OF A BASEMENT AND ONE front room, $28 per month. Apply to Mrs. WEEKS, 348 State st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR BUSIness or housekeeping at 921 Wabash-av. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room suitable for one or two gentlemen. Inquire at 148 South Clinton-st, near Adams.

TO RENT—2 LARGE ROOMS ON THE FIRST floor, together or separate, at 165 West Washington-st. Apply at Room 3.

TO RENT—NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms in the marble-front building, 191 West Madison st, near Halsted. Inquire at Room 8.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM AT A REASONABLE price in one of the most convenient and pleasant offices on the West Side. J. C. SIBLEY, Room 1, southeast corner Canal and Lake sts.

TO RENT—A PART OF THE MIDDLE OFFICE on the first floor of Kendall's new building, corner Washington and Dearborn-sts. Apply at office.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with use of kitchen, to a married couple (American); house first class, with all improvements. Call or address J. F. HASELTINE, 108 and 107 South Canal-st., third floor.

TO RENT—22 ABERDEEN-ST., FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms, without board. First-class accommodation; private family.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED PARLOR FOR lodging-room for gentlemen or gentleman and wife; also a small room, furnished. 205 S. Clinton-st.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL first-class. 24 Aberdeen st.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM TO a gentleman at 148 South Halsted-st, up stairs.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS at 435 Michigan-av, next door to the Grand Central.

TO RENT—SEVERAL ROOMS FURNISHED and unfurnished. 572 Michigan-av., corner Sixteenth st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN SECond or third story of brick building, No. 165 West Randolph-st.; have gas, with water and closets on same floor. Apply at Room 3, No. 95 West Randolph st., up stairs.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—T. H. BRYANT: PLEASE CALL at HAMMOND'S Tuesday morning at DUPEE & [illegible] office.

PERSONAL—MORSE: WRITE WHEN AND where I can find [illegible] H.

PERSONAL—JOHN OLIVER: CALL AT OUR office to-day; I wish to see you. E. STONE.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF Denis Foster, who was last heard of from Danville, Vermilion County, Illinois, on Dec. 1, 1871, and was then proceeding to St. Louis, where he expected to spend Christmas. Communications in reference to him will be gratefully acceptable to his father, T. FOSTER, firm of Foster & Sons, Smithfield, Birmingham, England.

PERSONAL—S. M. & C. DOLLAR STORE, sorry my note was too late, will meet you on corner Desplaines and Washington sts, Wednesday evening, 7½ sharp. BUSINESS.

PERSONAL—OTTO CROSCHELLE WILL FIND a letter from an old friend in P. O. R. A. S.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THE ADDRESS of Ann Ryan, who is supposed to live near Chicago, and who formerly owned land in Midland Co., Mich. H. R. HOYT, East Saginaw, Mich.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 229 WEST MADISONst., 25x70, light and airy; suitable for any light business. Cheap to right party. WM. H. THOMPSON, Real Estate Agent, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORES, BASEments, offices, and second floors in new marble front building on State-st., near Van Buren. C. A. WALLER, 150 State-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—STORE WITH TWO ROOMS AT 512 Burnside-st.

TO RENT—STORE, NOS. 21 AND 23 RIVER-ST. First-class in every respect. By W. R. LOOMIS & CO., 292 State st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID BASEMENTS, LOFTS, and offices in new building 320 to 334 State-st. W. WALLER, 320 State st., Room 8.

TO RENT—GOOD BARN, FOUR STALLS, WITH water, etc. Terms reasonable. 371 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—BARBERS, ATTENTION—FOR A barber-shop, the new basement under the Holly Tree Coffee Inn, 185 Monroe-st., near LaSalle. Apply on premises before 11 a. m.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD LOFT FOR manufacturing purposes if desired at Nos. 25 East Jackson-st., near State. Inquire of W. M. DEE, 23 East Quincy-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FIRE-PROOF BUILDing 475 Wabash av.; the best location and finest building in Chicago for a European hotel. Apply to PECKHAM & BROWN, at building.

TO RENT—THE STORE 1,224 STATE-ST. APply to PECKHAM & BROWN, 475 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE ON STATE-ST., SUITABLE for any light business, near Twenty fifth st., also 10 furnished parlor and bed-rooms. JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF FRONT OFFICE, 2D floor Wadsworth Building, 161 Madison st. C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Note Broker, Room 7 Wadsworth's Building, 161 Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A GERMAN PRESCRIPTION drug clerk for the city. Inquire at BURLEIGH & BIRSALL'S, Wholesale Druggists.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and collector; salary moderate; 20 commence wanted. Address in handwriting, stating salary expected, G 84, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS TO WORK ON misses' and children's machine-sewed shoes; one cutter, one trimmer, one laster, and two stitchers; first-class workmen steady work and good pay. Call at PAYNE, STELLE, CASS & CO.'S, 34 and 36 South Canal st., fourth floor.

WANTED—TWENTY MASONS CAN FIND steady employment, at good wages, at Duluth. COMSTOCK & HARVEY.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS BARBER, IMmediately. Good wages and steady employment. Call at 301 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A BARBER FOR HOTEL AT Elgin. Rent and board free. Inquire of clerk at Jacques House, Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TUCK POINTERS CORner LaSalle and South Water-sts., right off.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD BOOK HANDS, TOday. HORTON & LEONARD, Printers, 10 North Jefferson st.

WANTED—GOOD LATHERS FOR WEDNESday morning. Inquire at cor. Sigel and Franklin sts.

WANTED—TWO BOYS THAT THOROUGHLY understand working Gordon or Degener Press. Apply to Room 36 Central Block, fourth floor, immediately.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BREAD BAKER, also an experienced cake baker, at MANDEVILLE'S Domestic Bakery, corner Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av. Call between the hours of 8 and 11 a. m.

WANTED—TWO BARBERS, AT 140 EAST Madison st. For good men a good salary guaranteed.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER AT GRAND Central Hotel Hair Dressing Rooms; $18 per week.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—GOOD TEAMSTERS TO DRIVE lumber teams and delivery wagons; must understand the care of horses. Inquire at ALLEN & BARTLETT'S Mill, No. 447 West Van Buren-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A BOY OF RESPECTABLE PArents, and living with them, to make himself generally useful in a carpet and dry goods store. Apply at 272 State st.

WANTED—FOUR LABORERS. APPLY 7 A. M. at Swan & Clark's furniture factory, Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

WANTED—FIVE QUARRYMEN, TWO WOOD teams and two lime burners, corner of Lincoln and Barbine sts. R. H. HUBELL.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MEN TO REPRESent the National Life Insurance Company, of Chicago. The plans of this company are new and popular, making premiums about 1/3 old rates, and placing the company beyond competition. Liberal inducements to No. 1 men. Home office 78 and 80 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—TWO TRAVELLING SALESMEN, one for country and one for city, in the crockery, glass, and china trade. Only such men need apply who are thoroughly acquainted with the business. Address F, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO GO ON FARM near city; wife must be good washer and ironer; no children. Inquire from 11 to 1, to CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL A NEW article; country and city. Call on or address C. H. LYON, 65 South Clinton-st., up stairs.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR YOUNG MEN, with some experience in general mercantile business, on salary, from $12 to $20 a week. Call at 921 Wabash-av.

WANTED—COLORED WAITER USED TO restaurant waiting and to work around the house. Apply at 971 Wabash-av, Westminster Hotel.

WANTED—SIX WAITERS AT THE HOLLY Tree Coffee Inn, 185 Monroe st., near LaSalle-st. Apply this morning before 10 o'clock.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 163 West Madison-st.; business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS FOR GRAVEL train and grading on the Wisconsin Central, North Pacific Railroad; wages, $2.25 to $2.50 per day. No money required for fare, so hurry up and bring your baggage to No. 23 West Madison-st. SNELL & SHAW, Agents.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS EVENING, 20 more good laborers and miners for Lake Superior; steady work, fare furnished; spikers for North Pacific. Call early at 127 West Washington-st., Room 3.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 500 MORE laborers for Wisconsin; wages, $2.25 to $2.50 per day; also farm and sawmill hands, from $26 to $45 per month and board; fare free. Miners wanted, also laborers for Lake Superior, $60 per month; fare furnished. Apply at 23 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

WANTED—3,000 MEN FOR THE MENOMOnee, Escanaba & Wisconsin Central Railroad; wages from $2.25 to $2.50; plenty of station work; free fare and no office fee; also 20 farm and sawmill hands; leave to-morrow. HENRY HJORTH, 50 West Randolph st, and 73 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—2,500 RAILROAD LABORERS TO work on the following roads now building: Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, Wisconsin Central, West End, Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, Detroit & Bay City. We furnish transportation to all, and pay from $2.00 to $2.50 per day; board, $4.00; plenty of station work from 25 to 25c per yard. Also want men for chopping ties at 15c apiece in Indiana. We furnish men for farms, saw mills, brick yards, &c. Apply for further particulars, to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal st., up stairs.

WANTED—AN OLD EXPERIENCED HORSEman in Chicago market, to go in country to buy horses. None but a reliable man need apply at 88 Randolph-st. E. D. WARD.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHER TO WASH carriages and buggies in a livery stable. 12 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—20 MEN FOR THE CITY, WITH $5 to $10 capital, for an easy business paying $25 weekly. A. RAY, 280 West Randolph st., Chicago.

WANTED—BOY OR MAN TO DO CHORES around a grocery store. Call at 161 Fourteenth-st. Must bring references.

WANTED—A GOOD, SOBER MAN TO DRIVE team. Call at coal yard, Blue Island-av. and Throop-st.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY. MUST GIVE good references; one who boards with his parents. Apply at 10 a. m. at 124 South Clark st., Room 2.

WANTED—TWO NO. ONE MEN ON A FARM near the city. C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 140 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A GROCERY store. 776 West Van Buren st.

WANTED—FARM HANDS. APPLY AT 6 AND 7 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS. FREE fare; no office fees; wages, $2.25 per day. Apply at 35 West Washington-st., Room 1.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES. Apply at 1241 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AT 155 NORTH CURTIS-ST., A steady young man to drive dray. Apply this morning.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE MAN AND wife to manage a stock-farm, within 70 miles of Chicago; none need apply unless really competent and can furnish good reference; Scotch or English preferred. O 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN AND HIS wife to go 9 miles in the country to keep house for a small family; good wages paid. Apply to W. E. CLAPP, 69 West Washington st.

WANTED—IN THE CITY AND EVERYwhere, men to sell indispensable goods to families and the trade. 51 West Adams-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-DAY, 200 SPIKERS for North Pacific, $3.00 per day. Also miners and laborers for Lake Superior, fare and board furnished. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—ROCK MEN, TUNNEL MEN, AND graders for Sparta, Wisconsin. Spikers for Illinois; graders for Indiana; tie-cutters, 15 cents apiece; shoppers, $1.50 per cord; saw-mill men to leave this morning; farm hands; men for city work. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUNDAY, JULY 7, AT THE CORNER of Clark and Washington sts., a bull terrier dog, white with an orange spot on right side of the head; another on the left side of the body, and another on the root of the tail. He weighs about 50 pounds, has on a leather collar, and answers to the name of Frank. He was attached to the Fire Insurance Patrol. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to CHARLES EVANS, 113 Franklin-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM MY CARRIAGE, near the corner Madison and LaSalle sts, a black frock coat, with a diary in one of the pockets, containing valuable papers and some money. Any person returning the diary to my office, 66 South Market st., will be suitably rewarded, and no questions asked. N. P. LOBERG.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 6, near Madison st. and Seeley-av., a black Morocco memorandum bill-book, containing some papers. The owner would be glad to get them back again, and will pay a liberal reward if the same are left at 774 West Madison st.

LOST—SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 6, FROM stable rear of 341 West Washington-st., a bay horse, 8 or 9 years old, bay, and very slim, 15 hands high, weight about 1,000 lbs.; or give information where he can be found; will be liberally rewarded at stable, rear of above number.

FOUND—WATCH CHARMS, &C., WHICH owner can have by proving property and paying advertisement. E. FRANCIS, 743 West Lake-st.

FOUND—A POCKET BOOK CONTAINING A large sum of money. Cards on the inside addressed Mr. Newton Lull. Owner can obtain the same on application by proving property. C. H. FARGO & CO., 284 and 286 Madison-st.

STOLEN—BY OUR TEAMSTER, ABOUT NOON yesterday, July 8, a pair of mules; one a mare, yellow or mouse colored, about 4 years old; the other a brown gelding 5 years old, with new harness, and wagon painted red with common dirt box. The man is slight built, light complexioned, and had on a new suit of clothes when last seen. A liberal reward will be given for the return of man and property to A. & L. S. PIERCE, 574 Wabash-av.

STOLEN—A. FARRELL'S HORSE AND EXpress wagon, from corner Desplaines and Kinzie sts. Please return to 27 Hubbard-st. Also, Lewis Linn's taken from same place.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM MY PREMises, 407 Blue Island-av., a small strawberry roan cow. Horns broke off at the middle and turned down toward the eye. Cow quite thin. A liberal reward will be given for her return, or information of her whereabouts to the above number.

TAKEN UP—JULY 1, A COW AND YOUNG calf; owner can have same by proving property and paying charges. JOHN CONNOR, Union Stock Yards.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A RELIABLE PARTY WANTED WHO CAN command the requisite number of laborers and give bonds for performance of the service, to contract for docking and loading about 100,000 telegraph poles during the season. Call on THOS. ORTON, Supply Agent W. U. Tel. Co., Sixteenth-st., near State.

LAUNDRY—WASHING WANTED AT THE Grove Laundry, corner of Grove and Stewart-avs.

WHAT! HO! SANDWICH BREAD!—WE have it always at the "TIVOLI" wine and Lager Beer Hall, corner Randolph and Fifth-av; before the fire, Quincy No. 9.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you may wish to know; cures all diseases or no pay. 159 West Madison st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEmale physician and astrologist, is now permanently located in Chicago. She has no equal in her profession, in telling the past, present and future. Her advice in regard to diseases is invaluable. Call and be convinced of her great power. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. By mail inclose $1 and stamp, with exact age and name. Address or call on MADAM IDELL, No. 166 West Washington-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURniture, carpets and general household goods will do well to call on J. H. PIKE & CO., 51 West Lake st. All kinds of goods sold on commission at private sale and auction.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron at 1223 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL AT 126 ELLIS-AV., near Wabansia.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron, where a second girl is kept. Apply 393 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN—AS cook washer and ironer, in a private family. Apply to Tribune office, 15 Canal-st., or at 6 Groveland Park, Cottage Grove.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL OR MIDDLE-AGED lady, to do general housework for a small family. Apply for three days at 363 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR A SMALL PRIvate family, one to cook wash and iron, and one to do second work. Apply to 5 5 West Monroe st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 479 SOUTH Wells st., for general housework.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a small family. Apply at 556 South Dearborn (Burnside-st.)

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork for a small family. Apply for two days at 174 Sumner-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 330 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in family of three, at 694 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND SECond girl for a private boarding house—Swedish or German preferred—at 388 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A TIDY YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of children. Apply at 364 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS—A KITCHEN GIRL and a second girl. Apply at 13 South Union-st.

WANTED—ONE-HALF OF THE GOOD SERvant girls to come to 149 West VanBuren-st., where good situations are waiting.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply, with reference, at 136 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND laundress; must come well recommended. Apply to 273 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three. German or Swede preferred. Apply at 1078 Wabash av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 263 West Adams-st.

WANTED—12 GIRLS FOR KITCHEN AND pantry in new hotel; also 100 girls for all kinds of housework in city and country. Mrs. THOMPSON, 1000 State-st.

WANTED—A COOK BY A FAMILY OF 3. APply at COOK & CHURCHILL'S, 363 Michigan av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK wash and iron, and the other to do second work. Apply at 48 Twenty-fourth-st., near Calumet av.

WANTED—A NEAT DINING ROOM GIRL and chambermaid. One that understands her work can apply at 751 Wabash av. immediately.

WANTED—A NEAT, RELIABLE NORWEgian or Swedish girl to do second work in a private family. Apply immediately at 215 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRLS FOR FAMIlies at Evanston, Highland Park, and Harlem; also hotel clerks for country. Mrs. BATES, 10 Peck court.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR HOTEL SHORT distance from the city. Inquire at Jaques House, Lake-st., from 10 to 12 a. m., ladies' entrance.

WANTED—50 GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at Mrs. F. REISS', 80 Sherman-st. Employment Office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO GO A FEW MILES into the country, to tend a baby. Apply at 13 North Curtis-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR SECOND work at 85 West Adams-st., cor. Jefferson.

WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN girls for private families. Call at 94 Schiller st., near Sedgwick.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 348 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, at 325 West Adams st. Best of wages to a girl who understands her business.

WANTED—TWO DININGROOM GIRLS. APply at the Madison House, 124 and 126 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE, AT ABERDEEN House, first class pastry cook. 28 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD COOK and second girl; highest wages paid. Call at 202 South Peoria st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR DINing-room work, at 282 Michigan av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Apply for two days, at 422 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SMART YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST in general housework. Apply at 1322 Wabash-av., at once.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL FOR SECOND work. Apply at 665 Wabash-av. German or Scandinavian preferred.

WANTED—GIRL, 15 TO 17 YEARS OLD, TO DO chamber work and take charge of a child. Apply between 9 and 11 a. m., at 192 Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GIRL, AT 78 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.; wages $3.50 per week.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, ONE WHO UNderstands washing ladies' underwear, at 225 South Halsted-st. Call before 10 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—AN OPERATOR ON THE SINGER or Wheeler & Wilson machines. Apply at 1213 Indiana av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—90 FIRST-CLASS COOKS, DININGroom, pantry, laundry, and kitchen girls; cooks, etc., for hotels, restaurants and private houses. Hundreds of orders constantly on hand; $3 to $10 per week paid competent help. Girls wanted from the country. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 126 W. Monroe-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A HEALTHY wet nurse. Apply at 56 West Randolph st., up stairs.

WANTED—FOUR IRONERS AND ONE WASHer, at Crescent Laundry, 361 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF GOOD IRONERS, to whom good wages will be paid. Apply immediately at the Oriental Steam Laundry, 490 West Randolph st.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS paging blank books and numbering generally. Apply to CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 Monroe-st., fifth floor.

WANTED—WET NURSE, EITHER AT HOME or with advertiser; one without a baby, milk four months old or more. Resident of West Side preferred. Apply at 18 North Sheldon-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRY OFFICE GIRL AT 569 Wabash av. Also, good shirt ironers.

WANTED—WET NURSE, WHITE OR COLored. References required. Apply at No. 797 Michigan-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—A GENERAL AGENT—I have just received advance sheets of a new family Bible, which I wish to put into the hands of some well-established subscription book house to sell in the Northwest, or the entire West if a sufficient guarantee of sales can be given. The Bible will contain about 1,000 engravings, including 19 full-page chromos, and in many other respects one of the best editions of the Bible sold in the country. It will be offered at very low figures to parties who have facilities for pushing the sale and have no book to interfere with it. If no established house can give it proper attention, it will be given to an experienced agent to sell. Address, stating facilities for selling, W. J. HOLLAND, Springfield, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CHAMBERLAIN'S great campaign book, THE STRUGGLE OF '72, A Novelty in Political and Popular Literature. Contains a Graphic History of the Republican and Democratic Parties; a racy sketch of the so called Liberal Republican Party; an inside view of the Cincinnati Convention; a mention of the minor tickets or side shows of the campaign. The finest illustrated Book published. In fact, the Book wanted by every American citizen. To secure territory COMmend $1 for outfit. UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, 165 Twenty second-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment.—We wish to employ [illegible] gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, and sew from the finest cambric to the heaviest beaver cloth and leather. For pamphlet, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, or St. Louis Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—LIVE AGENTS FOR CITY and country. Latest and best selling articles out. BOUGHTON & CO., 272 West Madison-st., up stairs.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, TO sell a household article in great demand, that will pay $60 a week the year round; $10 to $30 capital wanted. MERRILL & CO., 130 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND TOWNS TO sell Coates' Patent Adjustable Window Screen. Will fit any size window; are simple and can be put on by anyone. Price, 75c and $1.00 each. Liberal terms to agents. Sample sent on receipt of price. Call in or address, R. COATES & CO., 257 W. Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—LADY AND GENT—TO canvass a good article. Room 4, over 254 South Halsted st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR "THE Life of Henry Wilson," by Judge Russell and Rev. Elias Nason; the only edition published with Mr. Wilson's approval. Now is the time to make money. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., and 157 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly installments, and work given in payment if desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES—The new improved, sold or rented, on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents. Main office, 838 West Madison-st.; branch, 800 Wabash av.

WEED SEWING MACHINE, 117 SOUTH HALsted st. Machines sold on monthly payments and work given.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, ORgans, and melodeons constantly on hand at KIMBALL'S, corner Wabash av and Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND PIANO STOOL and spread for $12; also pianos to rent on reasonable terms. WM. R. PROSSER, 767 Wabash-av.

GOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO FOR SALE OR RENT. 552 West Madison-st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT. SECONDhand instruments at bargains, from $100 to $275, at W. W. KIMBALL'S, corner of Wabash-av and Thirteenth-sts.

SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS IN 44 DIFFERent styles, for parlors, lodges, halls, churches, etc. W. W. KIMBALL, corner Wabash-av and Thirteenth st.

THE HALLETT, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS ARE found only at W. W. KIMBALL'S, Wabash-av and Thirteenth st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK OF ROGERS plated spoons and forks at less than New York prices. WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 214 State-st.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM SIZE SAFE, HERring make, in good order and cheap. WM. J. DOUGHERTY, Desplaines and Wayman sts.

FOR SALE—THREE 24 FEET, AND THREE 36 feet derricks at corner of Kinzie and Kingsbury sts. McKAY, 178 West VanBuren-st.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE Chicago Tribune since the fire. Address B 44 Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 20,000 FEET GENUINE imported Scotch roofing felt; also 20,000 feet same non-absorbent felt, from the same factory. Apply to ROBERT GRIFFITH, Iron Cornice Works, corner Grove and Nineteenth sts.

200,000 BEAUTIFUL CREAM COLORed stock brick, expressly for fronts of buildings, for sale, very cheap. These bricks are superior to the Milwaukee pressed brick, and will be delivered at $20.00 per thousand. MUSSELWHITE & CO., Brick Commission Merchants, 59 West Lake st.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN with $1,000, to take charge of, and interest in, my business. $150 per month and half of profits allowed to an acceptable party. Address F 42, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR clerk in a retail grocery store, by a young man acquainted with the business; can come well recommended by last employer. Address Y 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARTENDER OR hotel clerk, by a steady, reliable man. Address FRANK WHITE, 274 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a bank, who has had 7 years' experience as individual bookkeeper; can give the very best of reference where last employed. Address B. F. NEWCOMB, 96 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG CLERK. Address A. S. MUNSON, 13 North Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in some wholesale house; has had 3 years' experience in general store; can influence some trade. Address N 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, AS clerk; is quick, obliging, and ready with the pen; good city references. X 35, Tribune Branch office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS custom cutter of sixteen years' experience between this and the first of September. Address for two days K 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS book compositor; would act as proof reader if required; can obtain a good deal of book and job printing in Chicago. Address A 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS man cook, either meat or pastry. Apply at The Mandarin Tea Store, 53 West Randolph-st. J. BARNETT.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man (English) who will make himself useful and has first-class references. Address W 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who understands his business and will make himself useful. Address JOHN NILSON, 198 North Sangamon st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER AND steady man, as coachman; is well acquainted in the city; has good city references. Address E 28, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman; good references. Address F 40, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN; has many years' experience; the best of references. Address, for 2 days, X 26, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE as coachman in a private family; is well recommended and expects to gain his employer's confidence. Address H 23, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, not afraid of work, in any house of business to make himself generally useful, or as porter, warehouseman, or any place of trust; city references. Address M 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HOSIERY AND GENTS' furnishing goods—a gentleman of 20 years' experience in the city of New York is about to change, is open for an engagement; well acquainted with the leading manufacturers in Europe; references to most all importers and jobbers in New York. Address M 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN who has had a large travelling experience, with some first class house as superintendent, agent or salesman. The highest city and Eastern references given. Address BUSINESS, care E. W. Cole, Esq., Room 17 Central Block, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as cook, the other as second girl, in a first-class family; the best of references. Apply at 454 West VanBuren-st., Tuesday and Wednesday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, one to cook, wash and iron, and the other to do second work, in a nice private family. Call at the Woman's Home, Jackson st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do second work or take care of children. Call at 108 Catherine-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; best of city references. 512 Arnold-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTable young girls in a small private family. Please call at 251 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class cook in a private family. Call today at 13 Butterfield-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl, to do second work, or as child's nurse, in a first class family. Call, for two days, at 94 West Van Buren-st., up stairs.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A NO. 1 DRESSMAKER will go out by the day to cut, fit and trim in the latest styles. Address, 195 South Green-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY of respectability as nurse or housekeeper in a private family; city preferred. 319 West Jackson st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young American widow lady, as housekeeper in a widower's family, or would travel with an invalid widower with children preferred; references given if required. Address, for 2 days, X 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS IN A hotel or to do general housework for private family where there is but one servant kept. South Side preferred. Apply for 2 days at 284 Third av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman who would like to take a child home to wet nurse. Apply at 274 Coolidge-st., near Ashland av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES CAN BE ACcommodated with suitable help if they call at 94 Schiller-st., near Sedgwick.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR AN ORPHAN girl 14 years old in a good family, where she can go to school, or as an apprentice to a dressmaker; a good home desired; references; answers must state full particulars. Address C 26, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

12 MILWAUKEE-AV.—TO RENT, A LARGE front room, with or without board.

23 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—NICE FRONT room for two, with or without board; day board $5 per month.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington—Furnished rooms with board, gas, bath, hot and cold water. References.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—TWO PLEASANT front rooms, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; gas and bath.

167 WEST JACKSON-ST.—PARTLY FURnished front room for two or four; rent low; day board $4 per month.

220 WEST LAKE-ST.—BOARDING AND lodging, $5 per week.

299 WARREN-AV.—HALL BED ROOM, WITH board, for gentleman; pleasant house and neighborhood.

335 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, with board, one large furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen; also one single furnished room.

391 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A PLEASANT front room for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with first class board.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK, at the "Dolly Varden Hotel"—Two elegant unfurnished rooms; house new and elegant, with fine grounds; finest location in the city, with No. 1 table.

665 WABASH-AV.—TWO NICELY FURnished rooms on second floor, one alcove. Board first-class. References.

South Side.

490 [illegible] $5 PER WEEK.

510 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF DESIRAble and handsomely furnished rooms, with board, also single rooms. Apply at 506 Wabash-av.

548 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE NICELY FURnished room to rent, with board; references required.

609 WABASH-AV.—VERY COMFORTABLE front room, furnished; bath-room, &c., with board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

1027 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT room, nicely furnished, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife. References exchanged.

1271 INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTYsixth st.—A suite of two or three large unfurnished rooms, with board.

AVENUE HOUSE, CORNER OF TWENTYsecond st. and Wabash-av.—Suites of family rooms, single rooms, and first class day board.

MECHANICS HOTEL, 137 MICHIGAN-AV, FIRST class board and large airy lodging rooms. The healthiest place in Chicago; day board $4.50 per week, board and lodging $5.50, transient custom $1.50 per day. Country visitors will find a quiet home-like place. Call and see us.

WABASH-AV., BETWEEN TWENTY-SECOND and Twenty-third-sts, east front—One alcove room on second floor; one single, and one suitable for two or three young men, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Pleasantest location in the city. Address 23 Central Block.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE to obtain board in a private family. Address L 58, Tribune office.

BOARD—BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOM for self and wife. To be permanent, must have good board and nicely furnished room. Address T, 25, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, with a private family on West Side. Address Y 36, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY ON WAbash or Michigan-av., by a young man and wife; will be permanent. Address S L B, Tremont House.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, with well furnished front room, between Lake and Madison-sts, and Ashland-av. and Lincoln st. Address B R M, U Ex Co.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, on West Side; late dinner. Address O 33, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS in a private family by a young gentleman and wife where everything is first-class; prefer West Washington-st. or on some of the avenues south of Eighteenth-st. Address R 18, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN a strictly private family, a pleasant furnished room, with board, convenient to Madison or Randolph st. Address S 88, Tribune office.

BOARD—COUNTRY BOARD FOR SELF, WIFE, child, and nurse; Evanston preferred. Address, with full particulars, B, Care Letter Carrier 6, Chicago P. O.

BOARD—FOR MAN, WIFE, AND CHILD 20 months old; private family and plain food desired. Address, stating terms, D 43, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE, WITH A private family, affording the comforts of a home. West Side preferred, south of Randolph st. and east of Union Park. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address O 72, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 165 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 1. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established 1864.

LOANS FROM $100 ON FURNITURE, DIAmonds, watches, &c., at low interest. 97 West Madison-st., up stairs.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, $1,000 to $50,000 at 8 per cent; smaller sums to suit, and houses on land ground. Real estate paper bought. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 161 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON ILLINOIS REAL ESTATE in sums of $1,000 and upwards. WM. ELLIOT FURNESS, Room 26, 160 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, By G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—IMPROVED ELECTRIC BATTERY and how to wear it in local weakness specific. Room 6, 120 Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO MANUFACTURE Metallic Fire-Proof shutters for doors and windows, and fire-proof vaults; small capital required. Address G 12, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE AN INTERest in the grocery business; a splendid opportunity for making money; cheap rent; new, clean store, and excellent location. None need apply without business [illegible]. Call at 74 Carroll st., corner Robey.

COMMON COUNCIL MEETING.

Is Alderman McAvoy the Presiding Officer, or Is He Not?—The Council Will Attend the Laying of the Corner-Stone of Turner Hall—Hospitalities of the City Tendered to the French Band—The Comptroller Authorized to Borrow $350,000 for Water and Sewerage Purposes—Mr. Klokke Confirmed as Police Commissioner, and Mr. Bromfield as Gas Inspector.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held yesterday evening, the President in the chair. Present, Aldermen Knickerbocker, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGenniss, Thompson, Daggy, Schmitz, Tracey, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Bateham, Holden, Verdier, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, Woodman.

WHO SHALL PRESIDE.

Ald. Daggy stated that they had no Presiding officer, and moved that Ald. McAvoy take the chair. He had been elected Presiding officer, but was legislated out by the Mayor's bill.

Ald. McAvoy said the Corporation Counsel told him he was not, and that he was still President of the Council. He wanted to yield no right unless after a fair investigation. Ald. Daggy's motion was, he thought, premature.

Ald. Daggy insisted on his motion.

Ald. Gill thought there was a reasonable doubt, and therefore favored the motion in order to avoid any possible illegality.

Ald. Holden thought that the office of President of the Council still existed.

Ald. Schaffner took the same ground as Ald. Gill.

Ald. Bateham moved as an amendment, to refer the matter to the Judiciary Committee, and, in the meanwhile, the present Chairman should act.

Ald. Clarke said that the effect of Ald. Daggy's motion was to declare the Chair vacant till the end of the year.

Ald. Dixon claimed that the law creating a presiding officer was repealed.

Ald. McAvoy again said he had no desire to set in the place if not entitled to it. But if he had rights, he wanted to preserve them. He declined to put the question, and, if they wanted, they could appeal.

Ald. Hickey nominated Ald. Holden for Chairman.

It was ruled out.

Ald. Gill informed the Chair that he would waive no rights by putting the motion.

Ald. Daggy appealed from the decision of the Chair.

After some further debate, the decision of the Chair was not sustained—yeas, 15; nays, 21—as follows:

Yeas—Knickerbocker, Otis, Bateham, Holden, Verdier, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Stout, Lengacher, Carney, Clarke, Ogden, and Woodman—15.

Nays—Dixon, Coey, McGenniss, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracey, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Schaffner, McCaffrey, Busse—21.

So the decision of the chair was not sustained.

Ald. Daggy's motion was adopted.

TURNER HALL.

An invitation to attend the laying of the corner-stone of Turner Hall, next Wednesday, was accepted.

PETITIONS.

Petitions for compensation for a horse belonging to Thomas Shanahan, which had been injured; for a fire-alarm box on Clybourn avenue; for water-pipe on Clayton street, from Ashland to Campbell avenues; for water main on Conklin street, between Paulina and Sumner, were properly referred.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to prepare an ordinance for sidewalks on Oak street, from Pine to State; for a sidewalk on Sloan street, from Noble to Elston Road; for opening Logan street, from the St. Louis track to Archer avenue; for building a sidewalk on the south side of Washington street, from Franklin to Fifth avenue, and to direct the Fort Wayne Road to have flagmen at each crossing on Stewart avenue, between Archer avenue and the city limits.

The Comptroller was ordered to pay to the property owners on Oak street, the money collected for lamp posts.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners were instructed to put up a fire alarm telegraph box near the corner of Archer avenue and Reuben street.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

Ald. Lengacher offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water:

WHEREAS, The burnt district of the City of Chicago is almost entirely destitute of the proper means to notify the Fire Department in case of fire, and the wires of the fire alarm telegraph, together with the apparatus belonging thereto, have been destroyed; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Common Council, that the Board of Police and the Fire Commissioners be, and they are hereby, directed to obtain, without delay, the necessary fire alarm apparatus, telegraph wires, boxes, &c., to replace those which were destroyed by the fire of Oct. 9, 1871.

THE GARDE REPUBLICAINE.

Ald. Holden presented the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, His Excellency, President Thiers, of the French Republic, has honored the City of Chicago by ordering the band of the Garde Republicaine to visit this city; therefore be it

Resolved, That the hospitality of the city be and is hereby tendered to said band during its sojourn among us, and that this Council attend in a body the grand reception which is to be given it on its arrival here.

TOWING VESSELS.

Ald. Clowry offered the following order, which was referred to the Committee on Harbor and Bridges:

ORDERED, That the Board of Public Works be and they are hereby directed to rescind their instructions to the Harbor Master of this city, wherein they instruct the said Harbor Master to allow only six canal boats to be towed by any one steam-tug or propeller through the Chicago River.

VAN BUREN STREET RAILROAD.

Ald. Woodman offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, On the 13th of November, 1871, an ordinance was passed authorizing the Chicago West Division Railway Company to extend their rails west on West Van Buren street, from their present termination, at the Southwestern plank road, to Western avenue.

WHEREAS, Under the third section of said ordinance, said Company were required to lay down the rails and complete the track as far west as Hoyne street within six months after the date of the passage of said ordinance, and the difficulty of laying the rails during the winter months has prevented the Company from completing the same during the time so limited as aforesaid; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, That the time within which said company may lay its rails and complete its said track to Hoyne street, as aforesaid, is hereby further extended six months from and after the time so limited, as aforesaid, in the third section of said ordinance.

A license was granted [illegible] the corner of Lake street [illegible] the riding gallery at 55 a month, the residents of Ashland avenue, as wanting it, since their children learned [illegible] ride, and could be kept quiet [illegible] an hour for 5 cents.

ASSESSMENT ROLLS.

The Board of Public Works reported ordinances, which were confirmed, for new assessments to collect the portion not heretofore collected for opening Oak street to Crosby; for opening Seely street to Tyler; for paving Canal street, from Madison to Twelfth; and paving La Salle street, from Chicago avenue to Division street.

WATER AND SEWERS.

Ald. Buehler moved to take up the engrossed order directing the Comptroller to borrow $350,000 for water and sewerage.

The motion was agreed to.

Ald. Otis said the Comptroller was now making arrangements to borrow from month to month as much as required, not exceeding [illegible].

Ald. Daggy moved to amend the order so as to make it $250,000 for sewerage, and $100,000 for water, instead of $200,000 and $150,000 respectively.

A motion to amend the order by "authorizing" the Comptroller to negotiate a temporary loan, instead of "directing" him to do so, was lost.

Ald. Daggy's amendment was defeated after a long discussion.—yeas, 6; nays, 29.

The engrossed order was then passed.—yeas, 42; nays, 3.

COUNTY PRISONERS IN THE BRIDEWELL.

On motion of Ald. Thompson, the report of the Committee on the Bridewell on boarding county prisoners, was taken up, and the resolution, empowering the Mayor and Comptroller to enter into an agreement with the County Commissioners to board their prisoners at not less than forty cents a day, was adopted.

POLICE COMMISSIONER.

The Committee on Police reported back the nomination of Mr. Klokke as Police and Fire Commissioner, with the recommendation he be confirmed.

The nomination was confirmed—yeas, 32; nays, Tracey, Ogden, and Busse.

GAS INSPECTOR.

The Committee on Gas Lights asked leave to report on the nomination of John Bromfield as Gas Inspector, but objection was made.

SCHOOL BOARD.

Ald. Daggy stated that the Committee on Schools had considered the Mayor's nominations for School Inspectors, and recommended they be confirmed.

Ald. Hickey moved to lay over the report.

Ald. Busse seconded it, and it was so ordered.

It was made a special order for Monday next.

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The Committee on Schools also offered a resolution directing the Comptroller to advertise for new bids for the Bridewell lot, Scammon lot, and other lots offered for sale—the bids received being too small.

The report and resolution were laid over.

ENGINE HOUSES.

The engrossed order relative to the purchase of lots for engine houses in the burnt district was taken up and passed.

VACATING QUINCY STREET.

Ald. Schaffner said the order relative to vacating Quincy street had been laid over till July. The land that the Government wanted had been condemned, except the street. It had power to condemn the street also, but it would be better for the city to do it, and it might result in a larger appropriation. He moved to make the matter a special order for Monday.

The motion was agreed to.

GAS INSPECTOR.

Subsequently, the Committee on Gas Lights reported on the Gas Inspector, recommending his confirmation.

Mr. Bromfield was confirmed—yeas, 23; nays, 6.

ASSESSMENT ROLLS.

The following ordinances to collect amounts not heretofore collected for the following improvements were confirmed: Curbing and paving Canal street, from Twelfth to Sixteenth streets; widening and extending Leavitt street from Harrison to Twelfth street; curbing and paving Randolph street, from Michigan avenue to Randolph street bridge; opening or extending North Leavitt street, from North avenue to Milwaukee avenue; extending or opening Dearborn street, from Monroe to Jackson street; opening or extending North Hoyne street, from Division street to Milwaukee avenue; curbing and paving Madison street, from State street to the river; curbing and paving Kinzie street, from Halsted to Canal.

FREE LIBRARY.

The resolution directing the Board of Public Works to proceed with the work on rooms intended for the Free Library, the cost to come out of the proceeds of the tax for the Library, was taken up.

Ald. Sherwood opposed the order, since the Library Board was an independent one, expending its money as it pleased, and had already said the Council should not interfere with their appropriation. He did not understand why the resolution should be pressed so, or why there should be such a sudden necessity for a library. If they spent $15,000 for the building, it would be that much additional to the estimates. All that was really required was a fire-proof place to store the books in.

Ald. Bateham said the Chairman of the Library Board had told him they acquiesced in the action of the Council thus far. The Mayor had also urged early action. If the order was not passed the City would have some unfurnished rooms on its hands.

Ald. Dixon moved to strike out the provision in the order deducting from the Library Appropriation the cost of the work.

Ald. Sherwood said the Council could not appropriate for this work unless provision was made for it in the estimates.

The order was adopted—yeas, 17; nays, 4.

The Council adjourned.

THE NEW TEMPERANCE LAW.

Meeting of Prominent Citizens to Take Measures for Its Vigorous Enforcement—A Complete and Permanent Organization Effected for That Purpose.

The Temperance meeting called to meet at the First Congregational Church last evening was held in the Builders' Exchange, corner of Madison and LaSalle streets. Many persons, not aware of the change of place, were disappointed.

The Rev. Dr. Fowler called the meeting to order and called upon the Rev. Dr. Goodspeed to invoke the Divine blessing, which was done.

Mr. C. C. Bonney was elected Secretary, in the absence of the Rev. Mr. Kittredge.

Dr. Fowler stated the object of the gathering to be to take steps to enforce the new law. He referred to the meeting held a week ago, when a Committee was appointed to provide for permanent organization. The law was upon them. They could not escape it. Their duty as citizens impelled them to organize, and as Christians they could not evade the responsibility placed upon them. They did not want long speeches but action. It would take money and time and backbone to carry out the work. Personally, he was loaded to the water's edge, and so was every preacher present, but they should give time and thought to that important work where they could do as much good as in active spheres of labor, and perhaps more. The Rev. Mr. Parkhurst moved to appointment by the chair of a committee of three on permanent organization.

The motion was seconded and adopted.

C. C. Bonney, the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, and C. G. Hayman were appointed.

Mr. Bonney explained the object of the meeting, giving a history of the meeting at the First Congregational Church, where a Committee of Nine was appointed to select a Central Committee of Fifty. He inquired if it would be the pleasure of the meeting that the committee just appointed should retire and discharge the duties assigned it.

Dr. Fowler said it would and they retired.

The Rev. Dr. Goodspeed was sorry he could not attend the previous meeting but would do all in his power to enforce the law and further the objects of the meeting. They should stand behind the widows and orphans and make the law effective.

The Rev. Dr. Fowler stated that it was contemplated to subdivide the Fifty into Committees on Finance, on Prosecutions, and so forth.

Colonel C. G. Hammond was informed by a gentleman a few days ago, that the Ohio law was effective in that State and the Illinois law was better than it. He began the warfare against intemperance in 1826, and heard the same old argument to the effect that liquors injured nobody, that he heard now. Well, if so, let saloon keepers give a bond to indemnify persons they might possibly injure. The constitutionality of the law should be at once tested. If the section regarding the liability of real estate held water they would have all the owners of property on their side.

Senator Woodard was of opinion that the section was somewhat similar to the law which made the owners of houses of prostitution liable for damages. If it was good in one case why not in the other? The enforcement of the law was in the hands of the city authorities, especially the Mayor. The Legislature had conferred upon the Mayor extraordinary powers by which he can reorganize the Police Department until it took the same cognizance of that law as it did of the law against theft or anything else. Why should it not be so? In case of violation of the law the Mayor had power to revoke the license of the offender, and should do so. There was no danger of the repeal of the law. None of the three political conventions held in the State had the courage to denounce the law in their platforms. The fact was the people of the State were in favor of the law,—that is a very large majority of them,—and the same would be found true of Cook County were the question brought to a square issue. Even respectable liquor dealers would soon be in favor of the law, as it would make their business respectable. How could the Germans object to the law. They said that wine and beer were not intoxicating. If so, the giving of bonds was a mere matter of form. He believed the Germans did not drink as much as other nationalities, and he did not believe decent Germans would like to rest long under the imputation that their race was a drunken one.

Colonel Hammond inquired of the Senator if it would not be a good idea to arrange for prosecuting cases.

Senator Woodard thought the Mayor, the police, and the judiciary should be enough to enforce the law.

The Rev. Mr. Parkhurst suggested that they have a permanent headquarters, where women and children could come in contact with the society and find the help they needed.

The Chairman suggested that some one go to wake up the Committee for which they were waiting.

Mr. J. O. Brayman disagreed with Senator Woodard as to there being no danger of the law being repealed. He feared, under the minority representation plan, there was a chance of the repeal of the law.

The Committee returned and submitted the following:

The Committee appointed to report a permanent organization of the several Committees to secure the enforcement of the new Temperance Law submit the following:

President T. W. Harvey.

Vice Presidents, Rev. W. W. Everts, Hon. Willard Woodward.

Secretary, Philip Myers.

Treasurer, F. W. Gates.

Standing Committees, with power to fill vacancies and add to their own number, but no more than five at any time to be required to make a quorum:

On Subordinate Organizations—Hon. S. M. Moore, Dwight Flink, J. L. Drake, O. H. Horton, C. G. Hammond.

On Finance—A. G. Throop, A. E. Bishop, Nathaniel Norton, David Bradley, N. S. Davis.

On Prosecutions—J. A. Sleeper, S. E. Gookins, Hon. Carlyle Mason, S. J. Russell, D. J. Lyon.

On Public Meetings—E. H. Gammon, J. W. Goodspeed, Thomas Moulding, Hon. Alexander L. Morrison, C. M. Lindgren.

On Publications—J. D. Larrimore, George B. Carpenter, J. O. Brayman, Rev. W. W. Patton, Rev. Arthur Swazey.

An Executive Committee, with plenary powers, consisting of the President and the heads of the standing committees.

It was moved to adopt the report.

Mr. S. M. Moore said the use of his name was unauthorized, and he was sure they could find some one more competent than he to fill his place on the committee. He was in favor of the [illegible] that had not time to attend to the business [illegible] Committee.

[illegible] Hammond thought they should first [illegible] and they might adopt it after [illegible] suggestion.

Mr. Philip Myers adopted.

[illegible] as he would wish to resign the Secretaryship [illegible] have time to attend to it.

The names reported for [illegible] and Secretary, were [illegible] Vice President Woodward, the Second Vice President [illegible]. Senator [illegible] to the chair. [illegible] was called

The several Committees were [illegible].

The Rev. Dr. Fowler moved that [illegible] take down the list of the fifty who were [illegible] the Central Committee. [illegible]

Colonel Hammond could not see the necessity of doing this.

Dr. N. S. Davis thought they should certainly know who the fifty were. He was decidedly in favor of having the names read, as this Committee received their authority from the Central Committee.

The Rev. Mr. Kittredge, Secretary of the Committee on Permanent Organization, read a partial list of the Fifty, which it was decided not to publish until completed.

The Rev. Dr. Fowler said that he had waited upon Bishop Foley, who expressed his intention to do all in his power, personally and officially, to assist in the enforcement of the law.

Mr. M. C. Kelly did not want the meeting to adjourn until they had made a declaration of principles, and offered a series of whereases, setting forth that the law had been passed; that it was just; that a "powerful faction" called "Personal Liberty League" had organized to defeat it; that a "Temperance Bureau" to sustain the law, should be established; that it be supported by "voluntary contributions of churches, societies and individuals; that we regard intemperance as the fruitful cause of nearly all the evils of society," and so on, deprecating all resort to force or illegal interference with the laws of the land; that the statistics be gathered which should convince liquor dealers of the iniquity of their "unholy traffic," and "that for the successful performance of the above trusts, we humbly implore the assistance of Divine Providence, and the justifying approval of Almighty God."

The motion prevailed.

A motion was made to adjourn. Mr. Wilson wanted to know when and where they would meet. He represented one hundred people who had been cheated. The meeting called in the First Congregational Church had not been held, and a large crowd was disappointed.

Mr. Hayman called the gentleman to order. Nobody was cheated.

Mr. Wilson said they were cheated.

Mr. Hayman said that was the third time the gentleman had disturbed the meetings.

Mr. Wilson answered that he would take issue with him out doors.

The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee.

COOK COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Commissioners—The Burnt Records Under Consideration—A Committee Appointed to Negotiate with the Abstract Men.

A meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, the President in the chair. Present, Commissioners Ashton, Jones, Stearns, Pahlman, Skelly, Herting, Hitchcock, Lonergan, Wahl, Crawford, Roelle.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Clerk to issue semi-annual licenses to groceries, as heretofore.

RESTORING THE RECORDS.

A communication was received from the Judges of the Superior and Circuit Courts, of this county, certifying that they had examined the abstract books of Chase Brothers, Shortall and Hoard, and Jones & Sellers; that they were made before the destruction of the records by fire, in the ordinary course of business, and contain a material and substantial part of the records, and that the abstracts tend to show a connected chain of title to the land in Cook County.

Mr. Wahl moved the President appoint a special Committee of five to confer with the abstract men, and take the important matter into consideration.

The motion was agreed to.

The Committee are as follows: Wahl, Hitchcock, Crawford, Harrison, and Herting.

The County Judge applied for a couple of clerks, and it was referred to the Building Committee, with power to act.

The County Attorney reported that the county had never owned the land in the southeast quarter of Section 7, 37, 13, which it sold to Henry Bertrand, and recommended that the matter be referred to the Committee on Finance, with power to act. It was so ordered.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes recommended $61 be refunded to Rebecca Clow, she having twice paid her taxes. It was so ordered.

The same Committee recommended the payment of the bill of the Assessor of Jefferson for the reassessment of 1871, and it was ordered paid.

Several Committees reported back numerous bills, and they were ordered paid.

The resolution accepting Mr. Hitt's proposition concerning swamp lands belonging to the county was altered so that he could take his commissions in money or land scrip.

The County Clerk was directed to pay $500 on account to the architect of the additional story at the City Hall.

It was stated that the building would be finished in two weeks, and had room only for the Courts.

The Chair said they would have to get room somewhere for County Treasurer, Clerk, &c.

Mr. Ashton thought they might stay where they were for a year.

The Board took a recess till Wednesday afternoon.

THE FRENCH BAND.

Meeting of Citizens to Provide for Its Reception—Appointment of a Committee of Arrangements.

Last evening a meeting of members of the different national societies and citizens generally was held at the Tremont House, for the purpose of arranging for the reception of the French Band, which is expected to reach Chicago some day next week. Nearly every society in the city was represented by properly-authorized delegates, who were appointed at the suggestion of the French Benevolent Association.

After the object of the meeting had been stated by the Chairman, I. N. Stiles, and the French Consul, Mr. Niboyet, had detailed what is already known regarding the musicians of the Garde Republicaine, the following Committee of Arrangements was appointed: Dr. Eugene Marquerat, J. J. Crowley, General O. L. Mann, Dr. J. B. Walker, Dr. John D. M. Carr, Alex. Bengley, Colonel A. A. Waterman, S. D. Baldwin, A. C. McClurg, Jos. Warrack, Colonel J. H. Bowen, H. M. Smith, Mr. Gereult, Judge D. Scully, Hon. A. L. Morrison, Washington Hesing, J. J. Fitzgibbon, E. F. C. Klokke, Wm. Charles, Mr. Barnard, F. S. Winslow, Victor Gerardin, Mark Sheridan, Henry Greenebaum, General Daniel Cameron, Colonel James Quirk, General Frank Sherman, George M. Pullman, James John, W. J. Onahan, Judge Wilkinson, Hon. Joseph Medill, Hon. William Bross, Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, M. F. Tuley, Redmond Prindeville, Hon. J. Y. Scammon, General John McArthur, Hon. S. S. Hayes, Jacob Rehm, G. P. Upton, John Wentworth, George T. Ferris, John B. Drake, Dan O'Harra, A. Belloy, T. B. Blackstone, H. E. Sargent, Wirt Dexter, Hon. W. K. Sullivan, Colonel J. L. Hancock, Dr. J. Adams Allen, Horace White, Wilbur F. Storey, Chas. L. Wilson, B. O'Sullivan, Robert Hervey, A. Cella, Dr. Henrotin, General Sheridan and staff, Robert Clark, David Walsh, B. G. Caulfield, John Comiskey, and C. Clausssenius.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Committee of Arrangements will meet at the Sherman House at 8 o'clock this evening.

REVOLUTIONARY BARBERS.

The Knights of the Razor and Comb Propose No Longer to Desecrate the Holy Sabbath by Work Unless They Get Extra Pay for It.

Revolutionary barbers to the number of fifty or thereabouts assembled at the beer saloon No. 444 State street, last night, to discuss their rights as members of the great fraternity of mechanics. The meeting was called for the purpose of taking preliminary steps toward redressing a trade grievance. The barbers claim that they do not desire an increase of pay; neither do they desire that employers should pay their workmen alike, unless the quality of the work demands it. All they ask is that Sunday work shall be abolished, as it has been in New York; and they believe that they can carry their point without any difficulty to speak of, if all the good, bad, and indifferent tonsorial artists in the city will enter into the movement with the determination to win or loaf for a while. At the meeting last evening several persons made stirring addresses on this question. The line of argument in each case was almost identical—in fact, there is but one argument that can be used, viz.: that a man who labors from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. through the week, for the compensation which barbers receive, should not be required to labor on Sunday forenoons without receiving something extra for his services. No class of mechanics, they claim, is obliged to work the number of hours that barbers are, and, as there is no particular necessity for keeping shaving saloons open on Sunday, they propose to have them closed. The meeting took no action on the matter, except to discuss it thoroughly, and those present pledged themselves to do all in their power to bring about the desired change. Another meeting will be held at an early day.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

There was a slight reaction at the Academy of Music last night from the strictly protean and sensational. The "Peep-o'-Day" is getting somewhat old, but has not been recently obtruded upon Chicago theatre-goers. It has its intrinsic merits, and this advantage, together with its comparative unfamiliarity, gives it a certain hold upon the public, which was, however, but moderately recognized last evening. The house was about half filled below, and the gallery showed an unusual thinness. Mr. James Ward made his first bow to the people of our city in the part of *Barney O'Toole*, and was pleasantly received. Mr. Ward has a very tolerable Irish brogue, which he loses in a great measure in moments of excitement. His singing is not particularly artistic, nor his voice cultivated, but his vocal performances are not lacking in a certain pathos and naturalness which render them acceptable to a large portion of his audience. His conception of the Irish character is equal to the average, and generally pleasing without being remarkable for any special excellence. The *Kathleen Kavanaugh* of the piece was Miss Winette Montague, whose acting was quiet and impressive, with occasional exhibitions of reserved strength. If she electrified no one, it must be acknowledged that she contrived rarely to offend. Her voice has occasional good notes, but seems worn with long use, and overstrained by the efforts which stage singers think it necessary to make to render their songs effective. Mr. Frank Evans enacted the *role* of *Harry Kavanagh* with the manly energy characteristic of all his assumptions of character. Mr. Maynard is inclined to be declamatory, a fault especially evident last night in his impersonation of the villain *Stephen Purcell*, although in respect of form, facial expression, and other exactions of the character he was well up to the standard. Mr. John Webster made a handsome and graceful commanding officer. It would be a great satisfaction now and then to look upon British soldiers on the stage in gay red uniforms that fit the person, instead of flashy red cotton or thin flannel trowsers, that flap loosely with every motion, and are a world too wide for the shrunk shank that they envelope. But the hope of so gratifying a spectacle, either behind the footlights of the Academy of Music, or upon the boards of any other theatre in Chicago, is doubtless vain. Messrs. Padgett and Johnson were the heavy villains of the piece, and did their business cleverly. The acting of the female *dramatis personæ* was not of such superior excellence that it requires especial mention. The other persons of the stage were but briefly in the scene, and have little prominence. Taken as a whole, the play was fairly presented, and should receive its share of patronage while it is continued upon the stage.

TONY PASTOR.

The canvas of Nixon's Amphitheatre was crowded last evening to its utmost capability. Every seat was full, and the narrow circle of standing room that surrounds them was occupied by a dense throng of interested spectators. The troupe of Mr. Pastor is strictly what he advertised it to be, a varieties troupe, and all the varied business pronounced is performed according to the letter of the bond. There are comic acts, singing and dancing by Miss Jennie Engel, Miss Kitty O'Neal, Miss Ella Wesner, and Tony Pastor himself, banjo playing, and performances upon the trapeze. "The Little Frauds," Harrigan and Hart, who played for [illegible] while at the [illegible] Side Opera House, last winter, are prominent in the programme, and last evening had their full share of applause. [illegible] performance will be presented to-night.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

The Globe had its share of the people last night, to admire the spectacular beauties of "The Lancers," which is now safely launched upon its second week. The audience would have been greater, if some of the papers had not inadvertently stated that a new programme would be presented this week. We are authorized by the managers to say that "The Lancers" will be played every evening during this week, and at the usual matinees.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Musical Institute.

We desire to draw the attention of our readers, and more particularly those fond of music, to the session of the National Normal Musical Institute at the Chicago University, commencing on Wednesday next. The Institute was originally organized in New York City, in 1852, by Lowell Mason, William B. Bradbury, Thomas Hastings, George F. Root, and others, well known to the country as eminent musicians. Its sessions have been held annually since, in various parts of the country, under the management and leadership of George F. Root, an old citizen of Chicago, well known throughout the country, and particularly in the Northwest, for his musical talents. It is hoped and expected that hereafter its annual session will be held in this city, and that it will become a permanent and prosperous institution. As its name indicates, it is designed more particularly for the instruction of *teachers*, but will be accessible to all, amateur and professional. The most eminent teachers in the various departments of musical culture are engaged. The charges for tuition, books, and use of instruments are very low, and all the accessories of location, society, rehearsals, and other matters are attractive. We bespeak a generous patronage of all interested in music.

Personal Paragraphs.

Professor Joseph Haven, of this city, has received the degree of LL. D. from Kenyon College (Episcopal).

—Hon. C. W. Buckley, member of Congress from Alabama; General John B. Redman, United States Army; and Mrs. Ex-Governor Low, of California, are at the Sherman House.

—Rev. W. P. Everett, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Elgin, resigned his pastorate, last Sunday. It is understood that he will remove to New Jersey.

—The new Presbyterian Church at Elgin will be dedicated on Thursday of this week. Rev. Dr. Kettridge, of this city, will preach the dedicatory sermon.

—Lord William Parker, Right Hon. John Parker, and Captain Blake, all of England, are at the Sherman, intending to have a good look at Chicago in particular and the great West in general.

—The members of the Sidney Cowell Dramatic Combination arrived in Chicago yesterday from a tour through the Provinces. They encountered fearfully hot weather, and were not so successful as they deserved.

—Three Chicago men are in the South African gold fields. The gentlemen are Messrs. Edwin Flint, formerly of the commission house of Flint & Thompson; Frank N. Sieber, and Nimrod Lawrence.

—Mr. F. J. Bartlett, son of Rev. S. C. Bartlett, D. D., of Chicago Theological Seminary, graduated at Dartmouth, last week, with high rank, and has been appointed Assistant in Monson Academy, Mass., for the coming year.

—Rev. James McLaughlin will be inducted, this evening, in the church corner of Sangamon and Adams streets, according to the simple but impressive forms of the Scottish Church. The officiating clergymen will be Rev. Messrs. Warden, King, and Cochrane, the former of whom will preach and preside. The public are invited to attend.

—Among the registrations at the Grand Central Hotel yesterday, were the following: T. Hopper and wife, New York; F. L. Fiske, Ottawa; R. Plumb, Streator, Illinois; J. C. Ambler, New York; J. O. Patterson, Detroit; O. J. Irish, Racine; J. W. Doose, New York; A. Kenzen and wife, Aurora; Emil Haas, New York; D. C. Proctor and wife, Peoria; T. W. Borhydt, President National Bank, Burlington, Iowa.

—The following members of the Choctaw Nation in the north of Texas are registered at the St. James Hotel: Hoshonte Tobbe (White Cloud); Eshetubber, Killer; Kala, Panther; Abe Hummar, Red Killer; Chiopa Hummar, Red Feather; Chenok Hummar, Red Sand; Lomatubber, Silent Killer; Wahlihetubber, Wounded to Death; Alik Hummar, Red Alik; Malhalletubber, Kills all the Same; Apablstubber, Killer's Helper; Elapanatubber. Mr. Heard is with them in the capacity of interpreter.

—An individual who signs himself "An Admirer of the Drama," and who is certainly spoony on Miss Blanche Bradshaw, has written a letter to the *Evening Journal* that is intended to correct certain special errors of criticism, into which the morning papers of Chicago have fallen. The stage-struck loon should be able to see that, whether he writes in the interest of a particular theatre, or a particular actress, his object is defeated by the silly manner in which he has seen fit to advocate it. The animus and inspiration of his letter are too apparent.

Instantly Killed.

James Thompson, a workman employed in the foundry attached to Boomer's Bridge Works, in the southern portion of the city, was instantly killed at 7 o'clock last evening under the following circumstances: He was helping to hoist a heavy "flask," and stepped beneath it to clean it on its upward course. The rope broke, and the weighty mass fell directly upon his head, crushing him in a horrible manner. When the "flask" was lifted nothing could be seen but a heap of clothing, bruised flesh and bones, and a pool of blood. The remains bore no semblance to a human form. Thompson was 32 years of age, a married man, and the father of two children. He resided on Arnold, near Thirty-first street.

Everything.

Franz Labock, a Bohemian boy, was seriously injured by being crushed by a swinging bridge, yesterday. He resides at No. 29 Burlington street.

—The house of J. M. Smith, a colored man, residing at No. 311 West Kinzie street, was entered by burglars, on Sunday night, and robbed of money and clothing to the value of $120. The wearing apparel has since been returned.

—At an adjourned meeting of the contracting plasterers, held yesterday, it was unanimously agreed to abide by the present resolution, not to pay more than $4 per day until a classification of journeymen takes place, so that each man may be paid according to his merits.

—Patrick Howard, of No. 35 Kansas street, while riding a horse on the sidewalk in front of No. 464 West Twelfth street, yesterday, broke through the planking, and man and beast tumbled into the basement. Howard's right leg was broken. The horse escaped unhurt.

—Madison street bridge is undergoing repairs, and teams are not allowed to cross. Randolph and Adams street bridges and the Washington street tunnel are consequently accommodating more than their share of travel. Pedestrians, however, are not debarred from using Madison street bridge.

—Last Sabbath the children of the Peoria Street Sabbath School gave $67.07 for the relief of the starving Persians. They deserve to have a pleasant time at their picnic, which is to be next Thursday, at Sharpshooters' Grove. This Sunday School was organized only one year ago. It now numbers 450.

—Fred. Schroder and Daniel Finnucan, neighbors living on Fox place, near Elston avenue, quarrelled about some trifling matter on Sunday evening, and Schroder was cut slightly in the arm with a pocket-knife in the hands of his antagonist. Finnucan was arrested, and examined by Justice Scully yesterday.

—Three painters, while at work upon a scaffolding at No. 84 Monroe street, yesterday morning, were precipitated to the ground by the falling of the platform. Two of them escaped uninjured. The third, M. Barring, of No. 193 West Erie street, was dangerously injured in the spine. Even should he recover, it is probable that he will be a cripple for life.

—The man who was assaulted at 12 o'clock on Sunday night, at the corner of Harrison street and Centre avenue, proved to be a person named McDonald, who resides at No. 19 Pierce street. He was slightly wounded in the back of the neck by a pistol ball. Two young fellows, named Griffin and Brennan, supposed to belong to the gang of assailants, were arrested, and held in bail of $700 each for further trial, yesterday.

—A Milwaukee paper says: "An order was sent from our Post Office yesterday to Chicago for 10,000 one-cent postage stamps. A check in payment for $1,000 was also sent. Soon afterwards a telegram was received, wishing to know if they did not want to buy them all at the same rate. 'How much do you get for stamps in Milwaukee? etc.' We understand a peace-offering will be sent down on Monday."

—The recently elected members of Rainbow Lodge No. 490, I. O. O. F., were publicly installed at the hall of the lodge, corner of Madison and Robey streets, last evening, in the presence of a large number of spectators, many of whom were ladies. Addresses were delivered by Judge Rogers, of the Circuit Court, and other prominent gentlemen. At the conclusion of the interesting ceremonies, refreshments were served.

—By the call of Alderman Holden, the Chairman, the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds of the Common Council will meet on Friday, July 12, at 3 p. m., at the Common Council Chamber, to consider the petition of J. Liebenstein, Paige & Wilkinson, and others, to occupy the grounds where they are now located, on the Lake Front, for one year from October 1, 1872, at which time the petitioners and others will have an opportunity of being heard.

—Sometime during Saturday night or Sunday morning the store No. 240 Harrison street, occupied by Fred. A. Files, agent of a Boston wholesale boot and shoe house, was entered by burglars, who got in by one of the back windows. Yesterday morning the books and papers were found scattered about. The value of the property stolen is not definitely known, but is undoubtedly very large. One of the burglars was considerate enough to leave his worn-out shoes behind him.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. de Yongh, optician, under the Sherman House, every half hour: At 7:30 a. m., 72 degrees; 8 a. m., 75; 8:30 a. m., 77; 9 a. m., 78; 9:30 a. m., 78; 10 a. m., 80; 10:30 a. m., 81; 11 a. m., 81; 11:30 a. m., 82; 12 m., 83; 12:30 p. m., 83; 1 p. m., 84; 1:30 p. m., 84; 2 p. m., 83; 2:30 p. m., 84; 3 p. m., 84; 3:30 p. m., 81; 4 p. m., 80; 4:30 p. m., 81; 5 p. m., 80; 5:30 p. m., 80; 6 p. m., 78;—in the shade. At noon the mercury indicated 99 degrees in the sun.

—Some days ago, while the schooner Coral was coming across the lake, the skipper, Captain Sherman and one of the crew, named William Murphy, got into an altercation about cleaning the decks. The latter, it is claimed, refused to perform that duty when ordered, and struck the Captain twice with a hand spike because he remonstrated with him. Upon the arrival of the vessel at this port, Sherman swore out a United States warrant for his arrest, and yesterday Commissioner Hoyne held him for trial, in bail of $500.

—About 9 o'clock on Sunday evening two men, named Bernard Conners and James Hurley, while under the influence of liquor, engaged in a quarrel in the saloon of Michael Hanlon, at the corner of McHenry and Rawson streets, during which Conners was cut in the abdomen and arm, and Hurley's head was split open with a bottle. The former was conveyed to No. 61 McHenry street, and the latter to No. 30 Wright street. They were attended by a doctor, who refused to allow them to be removed, owing to their precarious condition.

—Cigar dealers should understand that a Congressional law went into effect on the 1st of the present month, providing that all persons who are convicted of using imitation importers' stamps on boxes of domestic cigars shall be fined as heavily as if they failed to comply with the demands of the Internal Revenue law. Two or three cases of this kind were brought before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, but he discharged the offenders because they pleaded ignorance of the law in extenuation.

—The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: William Moercke, 2 story and basement brick, 23x60 feet, No. 660 North La Salle street; Northwestern Marble and Granite Company, 1 story and basement brick, 25x75 feet, No. [illegible] South Jefferson street; Jane E. Reed, 2 story and basement brick, 50x56 feet, southwest corner Cass and Huron streets; John Anderson, 4 story and basement brick, 20x90 feet, No. 226 North Clark street; John Reed, 3 story and basement brick, 25x45 feet, No. 15 Washington place.

—Jenny Underwood, 18 years of age, boarding with Mr. Kelso, on Main street, near Archer avenue, attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum, on Sunday morning. Officer Bergen, of the South Branch Police Station, was informed of the matter, and he procured a doctor, under whose prompt treatment the girl's life was saved. The cause which led to the attempt at self-destruction is said to be a rumor against the girl's good character, which was put in circulation by some of her enemies.

—Coroner Stephens held the following inquests yesterday: Near the corner of Robey and Iowa streets, on the body of William J. White, 5 years old, who died from the effects of a draught of concentrated lye; verdict, accidental death. At No. 37 Cottage Grove avenue, on the remains of a newly-born male infant, found in an outhouse; verdict, death from want of care at time of birth. At No. 144 Rebecca street, on the body of Cormack McNulty, who was crushed to death between two railroad cars; verdict, accidental death.

—William Campion, residing on Oak street, was shot at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a man named John Francis King, a resident of Fifty-seventh street. The affair occurred on Egan avenue, Campion received a severe wound in the right breast, and there are doubts about his recovery. Neither of the parties seem willing to give an explanation of the sensational occurrence, but there is every reason for believing that the shooting was the result of an altercation about some private matters. Both are respectable citizens and pretty well known in the sections of the city where they reside. King was arrested and locked up in the Cottage Grove avenue Police Station.

Lack of Light.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I wish to notify the proper authorities, through your paper, that, for some reason, that part of Halsted street has not [illegible] Twenty-second street between the bridge [illegible] several weeks. It is a dangerous section, intersected by railroad tracks, switches, and deep ditches on either side. The lamps are there, but no light. Even the lamp at the west end of the bridge is not lighted. Would not the city be responsible for injuries sustained and caused directly by lack of light on that street?

E. M. H.

CHICAGO, July 8.

FOREIGN.

Release of Dr. Houard Ordered by the Spanish Government.

A Conclave of Cardinals to Be Held.

The Revolution in Mexico.

SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A telegram from Minister Sickles, at Madrid, Spain, announces that the Spanish Minister had informed him (Sickles) that orders have been given to discharge Dr. Houard and restore his property.

MADRID, July 8.—Perez Rivao has been appointed political Governor of Havana.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, July 8.—A Berlin despatch says Bismarck has received assurances from three of the great Catholic powers consenting to a conclave of Cardinals in order to have a perfect understanding between the Cardinals and the Governments interested in the Pope.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 8.—It is reported that Victor Hugo has secured a commutation of the sentence of Henri Rochefort to simple banishment from France, instead of transportation to New Caledonia.

NEW YORK, July 8.—A Paris despatch state that England, Italy, and Switzerland decline accepting the modifications proposed to the Treaty of Commerce by France.

VERSAILLES, July 8.—In the Assembly to-day, Goulard, Minister of Finance, substituted a bill to raise a loan of three milliard francs at 5 per cent per annum; also giving the Government power to raise further loans if necessary.

GREAT BRITAIN.

QUEENSTOWN, July 8.—The steamships Idaho and Holland have arrived.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—The steamships Republic and Corinthian have arrived.

PLYMOUTH, July 8.—The steamship Hammonia has arrived.

LONDON, July 8.—The House of Lords was crowded to-night on the floor and in the galleries. The Ballot bill was to come up again. It had been passed with amendments which the House of Commons refused to accept, and had been returned to the Upper Chamber for final action, so a contest between two houses was expected. Amid unbounded excitement their Lordships voted 157 to 138 not to insist on their amendment making the use of the secret ballot optional, but by a vote of 117 to 55 they adhered to the amendment making the bill provisional. The other important amendments were abandoned. These concessions will probably satisfy the Commons, and secure the passage of the bill.

In the House of Commons, to-night, E. A. Bowring moved to strike out of the estimates the item of £4,123 for the legal expenses of ex-Governor Eyre, of Jamaica. A lively debate followed, in which the whole question of Eyre's policy in Jamaica, and his subsequent trial here for murder, was discussed. At the close, the House divided, and Bowring's motion was defeated by 130 to 243.

LONDON, July 8—5 a. m.—The master builders have concluded an arrangement with the journeymen, and the latter will resume work to-day. Other trades will probably follow their example.

Lieutenant Frederick D. Grant and Robert Lincoln were in the gallery of the House of Lords during the debate last night.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, July 8.—A Matamoras special to the *Herald* says that Quiroga states that Trevino did not attack Saltillo to avoid an effusion of blood. The enemy has very little ammunition and must capitulate. The revolution is strong in the entire country. Diaz is overrunning Jalisco with very strong forces. At St. Mithula, Martinez defeated three hundred Ochoas cavalry and took a hundred and fifty prisoners. A battle is imminent at Monterey.

MATAMORAS, July 8.—Telegraphic communication with Monterey was resumed to-day. It is announced that the Government forces under General Ceballos entered that city this morning at 6 o'clock, the revolutionists, under Trevino and Quirago, having abandoned the place precipitately on the approach of two columns of Government troops under General Rocha, from Saltillo, and Ceballos, from the frontier.

Trevino, with a considerable force, was at Saltillo, where the combined cavalry force of Generals Rocha, Rednelto, and Monelava had gone in pursuit, the infantry remaining in Monterey recuperating from severe forced marches. Monterey is reported to present a pitiable aspect. Business had been suspended under the revolutionists in consequence of forced loans, and many families and merchants had fled. The last act of Trevino was a postamous. The United States Consul was imprisoned for refusing to pay, and his place of business seized. Another American citizen was assessed $12,000 or 500 lashes, and only got off by paying $5,000. The entrance of the Government forces was hailed with joy by the people remaining in Monterey. It is feared the revolutionists carried off many prominent citizens who are missing, to hold as hostages or for further robbery. The news was received in this city by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, and music. Generals Rocha, Ceballos, and Reolotto's forces amount to 7,000 men, and will be used under General Rocha's immediate command to capture Trevino and Quirago, or drive them from the country. The revolution seems to be practically ended, the chiefs, it is believed, only keeping their men together to secure terms of surrender from the Government. The merchants here appear relieved. Numbers repaired to the Custom House and congratulated the authorities, and promised to resume business at once.

United States Consul Ulrich telegraphed at 5 p. m., from Monterey, that General Ceballos gives complete guarantees to all peaceably disposed citizens.

INDIANA.

A Lawless Family Brought to Justice.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CENTREVILLE, Ind., July 8.—For nearly seventeen years past this place has been annoyed by the presence of a desperado named Bob Pansbottom and his two sons, Alf and Dalby, who have disregarded every principle of right, and were seemingly indifferent to human life. They have been engaged time after time in almost every species of crime known to the law. This afternoon their desperate career culminated in an assault upon Thomas J. Study, Esq., a young lawyer of this place. Mr. Study had been engaged in the prosecution of a case in which the Ponsbottoms were witnesses, and in his speech to the jury reflected rather severely upon their veracity. As he attempted to go to his office from the office of the Justice, the three desperadoes assaulted him with stones, striking him upon the side of the head a terrible blow and otherwise maltreating him. Upon the Marshal, Mr. Strayer, commanding the peace, Alf. Pansbottom attempted to strike him with a stone, whereupon Mr. Strayer fired a pistol-shot at him, the ball taking effect in his right cheek. Mr. Study's injuries, although severe, are not considered dangerous. The Pansbottoms were arrested and are now in jail. The injuries of Alf. are regarded as being of a very serious nature.

Run Over by the Cars.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RIDGEVILLE, July 8.—On Saturday evening, as the passenger train north on the Chicago, Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad was pulling up to the platform at Winchester, a team of horses became frightened and knocked an old lady, wife of Jeremiah Smith, off the platform. She fell on the pilot of the engine and dropped to the track in front of the engine. The forward truck of the engine passed over her legs, cutting them both off just above the ankle. Serious doubts are entertained of her recovery. No blame is attached to the engineer or conductor running the train.

Attempted Suicide—Drowned.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KNIGHTSTOWN, July 8.—On Friday evening last, a young lady by the name of Miss Crowell, living eight miles north of this place, attempted suicide by cutting her throat. Some difficulty with her father, of what nature we were unable to learn, caused her to attempt the rash act. It is thought she cannot recover.

Last Saturday evening a young man named Murray, employed at Henry Alcott's & Co.'s woollen factory at Carthage, five miles south of this place, was taken with the cramps while bathing, and was drowned before assistance reached him. The party who attempted his rescue came very near sharing the same fate.

WASHINGTON.

PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—General St. John B. L. Skinner, who was formerly for 17 years First Assistant Postmaster General, was stricken with paralysis on Saturday, and is now in a very critical condition.

THANKS TO BRIGHAM.

Secretary Delano has written a letter to Brigham Young informing him that the Government desires to bring to punishment the evil-minded white persons who are stirring up discontent among the Indian population; thanking Brigham for the courtesy shown him (the Secretary), and asking his co-operation in bringing to punishment the offenders referred to.

RUMORS OF AN INDIAN WAR UNFOUNDED.

The best information both from civil and military sources is to the effect that the fears of a general Indian war in the Southwest portion of the Indian Territory and on the boarders of Texas are without foundation. General Pope believes the reports were circulated by renegades, and says all depredations of recent date were committed by small bands, and the department is endeavoring to bring the marauders to punishment. If any impression has gone abroad that the Indian Office or Interior Department is desirous to shield the depredating bands from punishment by the military, it is wholly a mistaken one. Nothing would go further to advance the present Indian policy than the prompt and effective chastisement of the marauders, and it is so understood by those who are administering Indian affairs, both in the Indian Territory and in Washington.

ILLINOIS.

Portrait of the Late Colonel E. D. Baker Presented to the State by Mrs. Lincoln—Reported Discovery of Gold in Logan County—Articles of Incorporation Filed—Governor Palmer on the New Temperance Law.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 8.—Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the late President, has presented to the State of Illinois, through Hon. John T. Stuart, a very valuable oil portrait of the late Colonel E. D. Baker, a favorite son of Illinois. As a work of art it is very superior, and as a likeness of Colonel Baker, it is said, by those who were his personal friends, to be excellent. As will be remembered by many of the readers of THE TRIBUNE, Colonel Baker was killed at Ball's Bluff, while leading a charge against the rebels.

It is currently reported that gold has been discovered in Logan County, on Sugar Creek, by a man of the name of R. H. Spardor. He says the vein is twelve feet deep and four wide, and all he wants is capital to develop it.

Appropriations for licenses to organize the following companies have been recently filed in the office of the Secretary of State, under the provisions of the new law regarding corporations: Morrison Publishing Company, Morrison, Whiteside County, capital $2,000; Dover Manufacturing Company, Dover, Bureau County, capital $2,000; Union Malleable Iron Company, Moline, capital, $30,000; Quincy Park, Boulevard & Homestead Association, capital, $100,000; Union News & Job Printing Company, Belleville, $5,000; Quincy Stove & Furnace Company, Quincy, capital $23,000; Chicago Industrial Exposition, capital $50,000; Eclipse Lodge Hall Association, I. O. O. F., Chicago, capital $20,000; Union Construction Company, Chicago, capital $250,000; Mechanics' Building Company, Chicago, capital $100,000; Ottawa Building, Homestead & Savings Association, capital $500,000; and the Carpenters' & Joiners' Protection and Benevolent Union No. 1, Chicago.

The new Temperance law is creating some stir in our city. Quite a large gathering of citizens was held at the State House Saturday and this evening. Governor Palmer addressed the meeting on Saturday, explained the law, and said he signed the law with a full knowledge of its provisions, and he still maintained, so far as he had any influence, official or personal, that he desired to have the law enforced. Some men, as he understood it, had banded themselves together and declared they would vote for no man who voted for the law, or who sustained the law. For his part, he accepted the challenge. He was ready to accept the issue, go before the people, and let the longest pole knock the persimmons. The Governor said he did not sign the law hastily, but after full and complete consideration. He signed it because he thought it a good law, a most excellent law, and he thought so now. He thought that every man who respects public order will think it a good law after it has had a fair trial.

Body Recovered—Three Men Injured at a Fire.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, July 8.—Henry Bartlett, who was drowned in the Mississippi River, at St. Louis, on the 5th of July, was brought to this city and buried to-day.

When Matthew Noonan's house was burning, in this city, yesterday, Levi Scott, Lawrence Morrissey, and Joseph Saunders fell from the roof to the ground. The first experienced a dislocation of the upper extremity of the right fibula; the second a fracture of one rib, and the third inconsiderable bruises.

OHIO.

Lynching of the Three Scoundrels Who Outraged and Murdered Miss Secor.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—A special to the *Gazette* says: The rumors, of late, that the people of Mercer County, O., would take the law into their own hands with reference to the supposed inhuman murderers of Miss Belle Secor, who was outraged on the way from Sunday School two weeks ago, and then murdered and thrown aside to be partly devoured by hogs, were this morning proved to have been well founded. At a very early hour this morning people began to arrive in Belina, where the prisoners, Jacob Kimble, Absalom Kimble, and Alexander McCloud were incarcerated. The arrivals continued till 10 o'clock, when about three thousand had assembled. They then surrounded the jail, took forcible possession of the jailer, and dispossessed him of the keys, and, after effecting an entrance to the cells, took therefrom the three prisoners, and removed them, under a strong guard, to a wagon. The Kemble farm, where the shocking crime was committed, is twelve miles away, and to this place the determined crowd announced their determination to remove the prisoners, and there execute the sentence which an outraged community pronounced. The procession moved off quietly and orderly. What subsequently transpired is not known, but the scoundrels are in charge of men who will, it is believed, not return till their prisoners have paid the penalty with their lives.

Examination Postponed—New Theatre.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—The Rev. Samuel J. Browne was arraigned to-day before the Police Court for the murder of the boy Sehikk, and, on motion of the prosecuting attorney, the case was continued until next Thursday, to enable the Coroner's jury to reach a conclusion prior to the other examination.

Work was commenced to-day on John Robinson's new theatre, corner of Ninth and Plum streets. It is intended to be one of the most spacious and elegant in the country. The first tier, stage, etc., will be on the ground floor. The theatre will be one hundred and twenty feet deep, with a stage depth of 42 feet.

Murder and Suicide—Coal Oil Accident—The Races at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., July 8.—Yesterday afternoon the wife of Henry Y. Southworth, residing in Rockport Township, eight miles from this city, poisoned her three children, boys, aged 9, 7, and 4 years, and then committed suicide by cutting her throat. The woman was insane, caused by protracted illness.

John Fitzpatrick, living at No. 11 Lake street, dropped a coal oil lamp, last night, the oil spreading over his clothing, took fire, burning him so badly that there is no hopes of his recovery.

The second annual races of the Cleveland Club will commence at the track of the Northern Ohio Fair Association July 16, continuing four days. Purses to the amount of $52,000 will be contested for. All the purses are about full, Many of the most noted horses in the country are entered. Goldsmith Maid and Lucy are expected here tomorrow, and, as the track is one of the best in the country, very fast time is anticipated.

MISSOURI.

Arrest of the Alleged Perpetrators of the Outrage in Reynolds County.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Deputy United States Marshal Bierstadt, who, with others, was sent to Reynolds County, last Saturday, by United States Marshal Newcomb, to arrest the perpetrators of the outrage committed on Rev. Chas. Callahan some days ago, returned to-day with J. H. George, Sheriff of Reynolds County; Jessie Allison, and William Parks. The other men charged with being engaged in the outrage could not be found. The prisoners were taken before United States Commissioner Eaton, and, waiving examination, were admitted to bail to appear for trial at the November term of the United States Court. The arrests were made under the sixth section of the Enforcement act of 1870.

ARKANSAS.

The Counterfeit Bonds.

LITTLE ROCK, July 8.—The excitement is still on the increase about the counterfeit bonds. Six thousand dollars in spurious bonds have been found in the office of the State Treasurer. The examination of the prisoners has been going on to-day with closed doors.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A young man named Thomas Daugherty, aged 21 years, was drowned at Fort Madison, Sunday evening, in attempting to swim from the island to the Illinois shore. His body was not recovered until yesterday evening.

—The Mutuals beat the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, at base ball, yesterday, 17 to 10.

—The Athletic Base Ball Club, of Philadelphia, beat the Forest Citys, of Cleveland, by a score of 13 to 8.

—A little child, belonging to a family of the name of Miller, who resides about two miles northeast of Pickerville, O., while out playing, yesterday, was drowned by falling in a swill tub.

—A woman named Dans, wife of M. Dans, a barber of Sharon, Pa., committed suicide yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, by cutting her throat with a razor. She was dead when found in bed. No cause can be given for the act.

—A. P. Fonda, who claims to be a United States detective, has been arrested in Detroit, on suspicion of being the party who stole the St. Joseph County records. He formerly lived in that county, but has been operating in Chicago since October last, and went to St. Joseph County to work up the case. He was required to give $1,000 bail.

—The funeral of ex-Mayor Bigelow took place yesterday, from his late residence, in Columbus avenue, Boston. The pall-bearers were Mayor Gaston, and ex-Mayors Rice Norcross, Wightman, Shurtleff, and Quincy.

—A banquet was given, last evening, in Boston, to the Irish National Band, at Faneuil Hall, by the Irish citizens of Boston. Plates were laid for 300 guests. The gallery was filled with ladies. Patrick Donahoe, of the Boston *Pilot*, presided, and speeches were made by Collector Thomas Russell, Mayor Gaston, J. Boyle O'Reilly, the poet, and several others. A letter was read from Governor Washburn, regretting his inability to be present. Music was furnished by Gilmore's Band. There was also singing by individual members of the Irish band. Festivities were kept up until a late hour.

THE FAR WEST.

Affairs on the Pacific Coast and in Utah.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Stocks stronger and excited. Imperial advanced to 947, and Pioche to 32, Carlin new stocks taking the lead.

The Apaches from the great reservation of Arizona, who made a treaty with General Howard a month since, and been full fed, have left with the avowed intention of going on the warpath. Troops are pursuing. Many depredations are reported.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, July 8.—The police have again arrested a large number of merchants, saloon-keepers, and keepers of houses of ill-fame. All except the latter, who paid their fines, appealed.

A man, named Page, has commenced suit to recover $50,000 from the Central Pacific Railroad for ejecting him from the train at Corrinne, while holding an absolute passenger's ticket. The Illinois, Cincinnati, and Stokes Mining Companies have withdrawn their applications for the United States patents. Cause—Contestants holding older titles having instituted proceedings in the District Court to determine their titles.

Judge McKean and the parties interested in the Emma and Illinois controversy at Cottonwood, are, to-day, visiting the property.

MICHIGAN.

The Strike of the Lumbermen—Mills Commenced Running.

DETROIT, July 8.—Several of the Saginaw and Bay City mills were running to-day short-handed. Workmen are coming from Canada and other places, attracted by the high wages. It is thought the mills will all be fully supplied with men in a few days. The strikers hold a meeting at Bay City to-day and formed a Protective Union. All present determined not to return to work on the twelve hour basis.

THE INDIAN NATION.

Views of a Cherokee Statesman.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 5.

Colonel E. C. Boudinot, a distinguished Cherokee, arrived in this city yesterday from New York, where he spent several weeks, but during the session of Congress he has resided in Washington. Colonel B. is well known as a prominent advocate of what is known as the Oklahoma bill, and in this respect he has placed himself in opposition to the able men of his nation opposed to that measure, and who represent the Cherokee sentiment at Washington. Over a year ago he became more generally known throughout the country by his famous Vinita speech, in which he boldly marked out a policy antagonistic to that urged by the majority of the Cherokee statesmen, and which rendered him somewhat obnoxious to his people, so that a price was set on his head. According to the old Cherokee law, every citizen has a right to kill him at his "own convenience." Colonel B. is very free to converse about the "situation," and in a short interview he expressed himself to the following purport:

He said the great contest there in Washington before the Territorial House Committee, which consumed more time than any other, was the Oklahoma bill to organize the Indian Territory. All the principal Indian nations were represented by their most able and influential men. They were united in opposition to any bill looking to a Territorial organization over their country.

After a thorough investigation, and the hearing of arguments on both sides of the question, these delegations taking one side and myself taking the other, the Committee reported a bill in accordance with my proposition by a vote of eight to one, and at my request the consideration was postponed until the second Tuesday in December. My friend, the delegates, may represent that I was ignored (alluding to Colonel Vann's statement as published in the *Republican*), but if so, although I may be ignored by them, I was not ignored at Washington, as was demonstrated by the success of my influence, but I consider that success due to being on the strong side of the question, and on that account succeeded over their combined opposition. I consider that the ability and talents of the Cherokees have never been better represented than last winter, by Vann, Ross, and Adair. I believe that Vann is entirely sincere and he has my entire respect for his ability and sincerity. I believe he represents the prejudices rather than the interests of his people. The bill that is now before Congress has been erroneously reported. The bill does not, as has been represented, rob the Indians of their lands, nor destroy their national existence. I believe, however, the sooner they abolish their national existence and become an integral part of the United States, the better it will be for them, and redound to their benefit and happiness; but the bill does not do even that. We (the Cherokees) have a nominal Government which amounts to nothing at all at present. The revenue is extended over us, and we are taxed the same as citizens of the United States. We are subjected to the jurisdiction of United States Courts, and to trial by juries composed of citizens selected from a neighboring State. We have none of the substantial elements of self-government. My Indian friends at Washington have been struggling valiantly for a mere shadow; but the bill reported humors the tribal privileges of the Indians by reserving to them their national existence; it gives them a Delegate in Congress, gives them Courts in their own country, and gives them juries from their own people. The bill, as reported, gives no lands to railroads at all, and the report of the Committee especially states that if the railroad gets any lands they must pay the Indians for the lands so taken, and it acknowledges the title vested in the Indians. The champions of the anti-territorial movement in Congress, have shown by their speeches they have made in Congress that they don't understand the question involved at all, as was illustrated by the speech of Senator Morrill, of Maine, made in the Senate this last spring. This Senator's interpretation of Grant's Indian policy is to remove the Apaches of New Mexico, the Sioux of the North, the Pawnees of Nebraska, the [illegible] other wild Indians, into the Indian country, and make them next door neighbors of the Cherokees, with the expectation of improving their condition. The mere mention of such a programme, said Col. Boudinot, is utterly preposterous and ridiculous. It would be as impracticable as to remove the buffalo from the great plains to the pastures of Maine. He continued: I believe if the Indians at Washington next winter will support that bill they will secure what will be their only salvation.

Colonel Boudinot, after remaining a few days in the city, will take a trip out to Vinita to look after matters in that quarter.

Summer Precautions.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The fierce heats of summer tempt the incautious to frequent "refreshments." First in the list come various disguises of alcoholic stimulants. The refreshment gained from such drinks is a delusion. Taken in very small quantities when the strength is exhausted, and the person has leisure to rest, the last effect of the drink may be such coolness as results from getting away from a fire. Neither meat nor drink tends to cool the body, except as after the heat and excitement of digestion and perspiration have passed away the person is cooler than while he was eating or drinking. As the living body is constituted, eating and drinking are necessities. But as necessities they should be limited to the smallest satisfactory quantity. Temperance in eating and drinking is the only condition under which comfort and health can be expected during the torrid beats of the summer. The more simple the food, and the more free from stimulus the drink, the cooler and more comfortable will be who partakes. To eat to repletion, or to drink except in moderation, is sometimes equivalent to suicide, and is inevitably the cause of discomfort, if not of illness. Many innocently injure themselves by flooding the stomach with fluids, or distending it with frequent resorts to what is called "light food," keeping the digestive organs at a constant tension, and, of course, exhausting the vital energies.

Of all things "strong potations" are to be avoided. Those who have unfortunately contracted the habit of daily indulgence—even moderate indulgence—in intoxicating drinks, find the heat of summer very oppressive. Those whose appetites or whose temptation lead them beyond moderation, are sufferers to a degree which the temperate can scarce appreciate. The young, who have as yet formed no such habits, should steadfastly resist the beginning. Paradoxical as it is, the temptation to indulge is strongest at the very season when indulgence is the most dangerous. Patience and an equable temper, avoidance of unnecessary fatigue and unnecessary exposure, are better than frequent drinks, or even ices; while to resort to fiery drinks, under a fiery sun, is simple madness.

There are large classes of men whose employments compel them to exposure to the burning heat. While, in their favor, it is true, that custom renders them less sensitive and more able to endure, yet it is equally true that they suffer very much, as frequent cases of exhaustion or of sunstroke testify. The proper understanding which exists between fair employers and fair workmen suggests expedients which modify the hardships of exposure. But, after all, every man is his own best judge as to what he can bear under a burning sun, and should consult health and prudence above every other consideration. The idle man, panting and fretting, and dissatisfied, resorts to artificial means, which add to his discomforts instead of relieving them, and is, perhaps, a greater sufferer from the heat than he who moderately pursues his accustomed occupation, making up his day by constancy and avoiding fitful efforts. Temperance both in meats and drinks, and care not to overload an overheated stomach are safe rules in hot weather.

A Money Match—Death.

A recent letter from Boston tells this sad story: "A funeral procession passed by yesterday. A young man told me a story that I think has a peculiar sadness about it. At Saratoga, last season, at one of the largest balls, was a young lady with the most charming and insinuating manners and graces. Her toilet was equally as pleasing. She was the belle of the ball—an honor accorded her without dissent. Her attendant during the evening was a young man dressed almost gaudily, and bearing himself with all the distasteful self-conceit of a brainless millionaire. He was the son of a Boston leather dealer. He met the lady at Saratoga for the first time last season, and she, by direction of her parents, who were also wealthy, and who insisted upon the arrangement, became his affianced. Previous to this she had met a young gentleman, also of Boston, of the utmost respectability, of thorough honor and integrity, but without fortune. To him she had been something more than a friend, in fact, almost a betrothed. He was young, had risen by his own stern efforts, and was, it is said, possessed of sterling and promising abilities, which in time must have won him wealth and perhaps distinction. On the return of the lady from Saratoga last season her engagement prevented her from further intercourse with her first suitor, and he was dismissed. His grief was pitiful. He strove not to reverse it by word or action; but the very efforts he so laboriously made exposed the poignancy of his wounds. The lady lived with her husband in the suburbs of the city at a large and costly residence for one month after their marriage. By that time the abuse of the husband compelled an immediate separation. He was incontinently shipped to Europe, where he still remains, and the young wife was left to gradually decline in health until death ensued; but not before she had reproached her parents for driving her to the alliance which wrought such early ruin and blasted such bright hopes and expectations. As the funeral procession passed up a public street, the first lover, while watching with blanched cheeks and moist eyes the sad cortege, fell to the ground while suffering an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs. He was carried into a physician's office near, where he died before the body of one he so tenderly and truly loved was laid in its last resting place."

The Cost of the Strike.

From the New York Mail, July 5.

The serious effects of the Eight-hour movement in impeding the growth of the city and in depriving the workingmen of labor and of their proportionate share in the profits of labor, are strikingly shown by the following table, prepared from the records of the Department of Buildings, and giving a comparative statement of the number of projected buildings for the five weeks ending on July 1, 1871 and 1872 respectively:

1871.

Character of Buildings.	Number.	Average cost.	Aggregate cost.
First class	34	$18,000	$1,512,000
Second class	13	12,000	156,000
Stores	28	22,000	616,000
Five-story tenements	26	12,000	312,000
Four story tenements	58	10,000	580,000
Frame dwellings	8	3,000	24,000
Stables	13	8,000	104,000
Factories	10	8,000	80,000
Hotels, public buildings, churches	9	200,000	1,800,000
Breweries and malt houses	1	50,000	50,000
Alterations in buildings	71	5,000	355,000
Totals	321		$5,519,000

1872.

Character of buildings.	Number.	Average cost.	Aggregate cost.
First class	27	$18,000	$486,000
Second class	31	12,000	372,000
Stores	15	23,000	345,000
Five-story tenements	62	12,000	744,000
Four-story tenements	48	10,000	480,000
Frame dwellings	7	8,000	56,000
Stables	14	8,000	112,000
Factories			
Hotels, public buildings, churches	1	200,000	200,000
Breweries and malt houses	1	50,000	50,000
Alterations in buildings	89	5,000	445,000
Totals	296		$3,290,000

The total decrease is $2,327,000. It will be seen that the loss is greater in first-class dwellings, large stores and buildings, which not only improve the city, but furnish a large amount of work for workingmen. It is probable that in other lines of business apart from those connected with the building trade, the indirect losses will bear a larger proportion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

What a dull world this would be were the Alabama claims finally settled.

—"A large and shady brick gentleman's residence in the country" is advertised as a good place for summer board.

—The benevolent young ladies of Augusta, Ga., are availing themselves of their leap year prerogatives, by doing all they can to help along the early-closing movement.

—It is said that many brilliant sand-diamonds have already been found this season on the Cape May beach. Ladies have annually searched for these glittering things since the landing of Columbus.

—Seventeen pleasure trips to the United States have been arranged in Germany. The average expense for the whole trip, including a ten day's sojourn in this country, is 300 thalers. The visitors will arrive in this country mostly in August. They start from Cologne and Hamburg.

—All the lower animals, and most of the insects, as far as investigations have been pushed, appear to have limbs on the right side invariably stronger than their fellows on the opposite side. Physiologists have not yet been able to give a satisfactory solution of the problem.

—Here is a new way of treating the broken legs of horses, which ought to be generally known. After the leg is set, cover it thickly with plaster. When the plaster hardens, it will keep the limb as immovable as if made of iron. Thus treated, a broken leg, it is asserted, will knit together in a brief time, and become as good as ever.

—It is understood that the Government of the United States has ordered the return to Canadian soil of Dr. Rufus Bratton, kidnapped a few weeks ago from London and brought to this side. He has, however, not yet appeared in Canada, and the prosecution of J. B. Cornwall, of London, charged with assisting in the kidnapping, has been postponed until July 8, when Bratton is expected to be on the ground.

—In anticipation of the building of the Thirty-fifth Parallel Road, a party of seventeen American citizens have already settled at the base of San Francisco Mountain, miles north of Prescott, Arizona. This is on the immediate line of the survey, and is a fertile region, abounding in timber, grass, game, and water.

—The largest bridge in the world is the Tensas and Mobile bridge on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad. Its length is 15 miles, crossing both the Mobile and Tensas Rivers, and it includes 10 draws, one for each navigable channel into which the rivers are divided. The bridge itself is constructed of wood, but its pillars or supports are iron cylinders, which rest on [illegible] with wooden piles driven down even [illegible] and the bottom of the stream and the [illegible] the intervening morasses. It has been [illegible] years in course of construction, costs $1,500,000, shortens the distance from Montgomery to Mobile by about 12 miles' travel and three hours' time, and secures a continuous route of railroad between Montgomery and New Orleans.

The Life Association of America.

From the report of a special Committee appointed by the New York department of this Company, we learn of its soundness and continued prosperity. The Committee above referred to was called into requisition because of certain statements made some months ago by a former employe of the Company, who had extensively circulated damaging reports concerning its condition and management. The Committee, by the invitation of the officers of the Association, associated with them three experienced and eminent Actuaries of the East, viz.: Elizur Wright, Shepard Homans, and E. W. Bryant. The result of the investigation, which seems to have been most thorough, has been all its many friends and patrons could desire, and shows conclusively that the confidence of the public has not been misplaced. The defamatory charges referred to are pronounced unfounded, and the condition of the Company every way sound. Some mistakes in the details of management are faithfully pointed out, while the management as a whole receives full commendation. "The present and future resources of the association are abundantly sufficient to carry forward and discharge its obligations at maturity," is the language of the Committee. The indorsement of this Company by such eminent authority as the Actuaries named, together with the efficient management at its head, affords sufficient guaranty that its future career will be as successful as that shown by its past history.

Reform at Mt. Vernon.

From the Washington Star.

Colonel McH. Hollingsworth, of Georgetown, recently appointed Superintendent of the Mount Vernon estate, has begun his duties by dispensing with the services of the three female Secretaries. As the accounts might very well be kept in a small-sized memorandum book, and the correspondence is not large, it is not believed the interests of the estate will suffer greatly from this reduction of force. Other reductions in the pay roll, by lopping off sinecures, have been made, effecting a very considerable saving. As it has been currently reported that some of the former officers who lived with their families on the estate had the names of members of said families on the pay-rolls, whose duties were not very strictly defined and were certainly not very arduous, it is to be presumed that the new Superintendent will look into the matter, if he has not already done so, as he has the requisite nerve to apply the pruning knife where required. Colonel Hollingsworth is a Marylander, but is well known in this District, having resided in Georgetown for a long time. He was for many years Collector of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal at the Georgetown office.